

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 20.03

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 15, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 94 84

April 15, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 p.m. 73
Humidity 88 72

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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORY OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

SIR JOHN FRENCH TELLS HOW IT WAS ATTAINED.

Magnificent Work by British and Indian Troops.

PEACE TERMS; THE DOMINIONS TO BE FULLY CONSULTED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

The Neuve Chapelle Victory—Sir John French's Report.

April 14, 5.5 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in the course of a despatch, dated the 5th inst., says the event of chief interest and importance is the victory at Neuve Chapelle.

The main attack by the First Army, under Major General Sir Douglas Haig, was supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a Division of cavalry and some reserve infantry, while secondary and holding attacks were made along the front by the Second Army, under Lieutenant General Sir E. L. Smith-Dorrien. The success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and indomitable courage of the Fourth and Indian Corps. "Yet," adds Sir John French, "I consider the able and skilful dispositions by Sir Douglas Haig contributed largely to the defeat of the enemy. The energy and vigour wherewith Sir Douglas Haig handled his command showed him to be a leader of great ability and power."

A Surprise Attack.

Another action of considerable importance followed a German surprise attack on March 14 against the Twenty-seventh Division, holding the trenches east of Saint Eloi. Much artillery was concentrated here under cover of the mist, and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly opened upon the trenches at 5 o'clock in the evening. There were also two mine explosions. The suddenness of the attack enabled the Germans to capture Saint Eloi in a few hours, but well directed and vigorous counter-attacks, wherein the Fifth Corps displayed great bravery and determination, restored the situation.

The "Favourable Moment?"

The Field Marshal explains that at the end of February many vital considerations induced him to believe that a vigorous offensive should be carried out at the earliest moment. The most important reasons were the general aspect of the Allied situation, particularly the marked success of the Russians in repelling violent onslaughts by General von Hindenburg; the apparent weakening of the enemy position on the British front; and the necessity for assisting the Russians to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the western theatre.

The efforts of the French forces in Arras and in Champagne were to that end, and perhaps the weightiest consideration of all was the need of fostering the offensive spirit of the British troops after the trying and possibly overtaxing experiences of a severe winter in the trenches.

The Casualties.

The losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle were 190 officers and 2,337 men killed, 359 officers and 8,174 men wounded, and 23 officers and 1,728 missing, but the results obtained were wide and far-reaching.

The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield, and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed to the north-east and to the east by train, while 130 officers and 1,657 men were captured.

All the deficiencies in British officers and men were made good within a few days of the battle.

Modern Warfare.

The Field Marshal emphasises that in war to-day between civilised nations, armed to the teeth with deadly rifles and machine guns, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable and the slightest undue exposure means a most heavy toll. The power of defence with modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of present-day battles, and mainly accounts for such loss. Waste of life can, however, be shortened and lessened if attacks are supported by the most efficient and most powerful force of artillery available, but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary and the most liberal discretionary power in its use must be given artillery commanders. "I am confident," says Sir John French, "that this is the only means whereby great results are obtainable with the minimum loss."

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Field Marshal describes the country as drying, and says the brighter weather early in March was greatly lessening the difficulties of taking the offensive. He proceeds to give details of the battle, saying the object of the main attack was the capture of Neuve Chapelle, and the establishment of our line as far forward as possible eastward. Just northward of the village there were a few big houses, with walls, gardens and crochards. Here, aided by numerous machine guns, the enemy established a strong post, which linked the approaches to the village. Bois Dubiez, south-eastward, also influenced the course of the operations.

The Battle Opens.

The battle opened at 7.30 in the morning of March 10 by a powerful bombardment, which was well-prepared and most effective, except at the extreme northern portion. At 8.5 in the morning, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Brigades assaulted the German trenches north-west of the village, while the Garhwai Brigade assaulted the trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle.

The Twenty-fifth and the Garhwai carried entrenchments, the wire entanglements being almost entirely demolished by our shrapnel. The Twenty-third, however, were held up through the entanglements being insufficiently cut. Meanwhile, the artillery were bombarding Neuve Chapelle. The infantry advance, at 8.35 a.m., continued. The Twenty-fifth and the Garhwai pushed eastward and north-eastward respectively and got a footing in the village.

The Village Captured.

The Twenty-third were unable to progress owing to the heavy losses they had suffered, especially amongst the Middlesex and the Scottish Rifles, but the progress of the Twenty-fifth turned the southern flank of the enemy's defences to the front of the Twenty-third. This, combined with powerful artillery support, enabled the Twenty-third to advance, and by 11 o'clock the whole village was in our hands.

A Delay.

Our artillery had completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements by a curtain of shrapnel. Prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing were checked. We immediately consolidated the positions we had won. A considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle, owing to the disorganisation of the infantry by the violent nature of the attack and the cutting off of the telephones between the front and the rear. The Field Marshal is of opinion that the delay would not have occurred if General Haig's clearly expressed order had been more carefully observed, and the difficulties might have been overcome earlier if the commander of the Fourth Corps had been able to bring the reserve brigades more speedily into action.

A further advance was not commenced before 3.30 in the afternoon when the Twenty-first Brigade were able to form up in the open on the left without a shot being fired at it. The Brigade made good progress, but was subsequently held up by machine gun fire from the houses and a defended work opposite the right of the Twenty-second Brigade.

The Dominions and Peace.

April 14, 4.15 p.m.

The House of Commons has reassembled. The Right Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimated that there would be no Imperial Conference this year, but the Dominions will be most fully consulted regarding the terms of peace.

Fruitless Aeroplane Attacks.

April 14, 4.30 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—There is nothing to report, except that a Zeppelin threw bombs on Bailloul, missing the flying ground and killing three civilians. Two German aeroplanes were forced to descend elsewhere, the aviators being captured.

Another aeroplane was brought down northward of Verdun, near our lines, the aviator being wounded.

Women Warriors.

April 14, 1.5 p.m.

It is officially stated that, up to March 31, thirty-three thousand women had registered for war service.

The Wayfarer.

April 14, 1.5 p.m.

A Queensdown message says that the explosion on the Wayfarer smashed the wireless apparatus, buckled up the afterdeck and lighted a large stack of hay which burned fiercely until the flames were extinguished. Owing to the water pouring into a boat which was being lowered over the side, it capsized and two firemen were drowned. The captain remained alone on the ship which was fast settling. The crew worked the pumps till succouring ships appeared. Towing was most difficult owing to a gale and the heavy seas.

Zeppelin's Secretary on "Zeppelins."

April 14, 1.5 p.m.

Count Zeppelin's secretary, interviewed by a Constance newspaper, said that nine dirigibles had been destroyed during the war but that thirty-six remained. Fifteen other dirigibles, armoured and able to carry two tons of explosives, will be completed by July 15.

Prisoners on Kron Prinz Wilhelm Complain Bitterly.

April 14, 1.5 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that the captain of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm has requested that the vessel be examined and a time for repairs estimated. The British prisoners on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm complain bitterly of their treatment, they say they were fed on rice and sour bread when their captors had an abundance of fresh meat. At six o'clock every evening they were forced into a black hole without lights. They unanimously declare they intend to go home to fight the Germans.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

New Zealand Premier Declines Invitation.

April 14, 1.12 p.m.

The Times' Wellington correspondent states that the Premier (Mr. F. W. Massey) has cabled to Mr. Fisher (Premier of the Commonwealth) declining the invitation to a conference of Premiers owing to the seriousness of the Imperial crisis and the necessity for attending to the preparations for the next session.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 13.

To-day was quiet; a calm prevailed.

In Argonne, mine fighting occurred between the trenches. Yesterday, we repulsed counter-attacks at Eparges and Boic-le-Preire. During the night of the 12th, a Zeppelin bombarded Nancy, but with no military result.

Collaboration between French hydroplanes, seaplanes and the French battleship St. Louis was effected when they bombarded the outskirts of Giza, where a Turkish camp was established.

President Poincare visited troops in the north of France and in Belgium and found their morale at its best, their physical condition also being very good. President Poincare also visited the King and Queen of Belgium.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Further Russian Progress.

April 14, 4.30 a.m.

A Petrograd official account states that the battle in the Carpathians between the directions of Bartfeld and Stry developed with great intensity on the 11th and 12th inst. The Russians progressed on both banks of the Ondarva, and after a most desperate battle, captured three villages in the direction of Uzsoz Pass, taking 2,700 prisoners and 20 machine guns.

The enemy, in great strength, delivered impetuous attacks on the heights of Kozioukva, south of Volossate but was repulsed with enormous loss.

The enemy in Bukowina, on an extensive front in the direction of Zalesieniki, made furious attacks on Saturday night, in torrential rain and impenetrable darkness. Our infantry received them with the bayonet and repulsed them. Several German attacks west of the Niemen were also repulsed.

The Wayfarer.

April 14, 4.30 a.m.

Seven persons perished in the Harrison liner, Wayfarer.

Fixed Rates for Treasury Bills.

April 14, 4.50 a.m.

The Gazette announces that from to-day Treasury Bills for three, six or nine months will be issued at fixed rates of discount. Financial writers state that this practically unlimited issue of Treasury Bills is a most important departure in the financing of the war and should provide the Government with all the necessary resources for a considerable time. Therefore an early issue of the new War Loan is improbable.

U.S. Reply to the German Note.

April 14, 4.50 a.m.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Washington states that the United States has replied sharply to the German Note which protested against the supply of armaments to the Allies, and emphatically declares that the stoppage of shipments would be an unwarranted breach of neutrality and also unconstitutional.

The Munitions Question.

April 14, 6.10 a.m.

The Times states that the Government has appointed a strong committee with full powers to deal with the whole question of the organisation of the output of munitions of war. The Committee will be representative of the Treasury, the War Office, the Admiralty and the Board of Trade. Mr. Lloyd George will be chairman of the Committee, the first meeting of which is to be held to-day.

No definite decision has been reached on the drink question.

Pope, President and Peace.

April 14, 3.5 a.m.

Commenting on the report that His Holiness the Pope is desirous of supporting any move which the United States Government might make with a view to restoring peace, President Wilson said there had been frequent intimations of this character but no formal communication had reached him. There was no basis for the report that the United States had been informed of the terms upon which peace might be made.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The United States has sharply replied to the German Note.

The trade between Australia and Japan is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The American Press continues its vigorous denunciation of Count Bernstorff.

Up to March 31, thirty-three thousand women had registered for war service.

The British prisoners on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm complain bitterly of their treatment.

The German General Staff has taken over the 'direction' of the battle in the Carpathians.

Field Marshal Sir John French's report on the victory of Neuve Chapelle is given to-day.

A Zeppelin has thrown bombs on Bailloul, missing the flying ground and killing three civilians.

It is believed that the Kaiser is personally commanding from the rear of the Austro-German lines in the Carpathians.

The Captain of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm has requested that the vessel be examined and a time for repairs estimated.

The Premier of New Zealand has cabled Mr. Fisher declining an invitation to a conference of Premiers, owing to the Imperial crisis.

Sir John French says the power of defence with modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of present-day battles.

There is to be no Imperial Conference this year, but the Dominions are to be most fully consulted regarding the terms of peace.

Count Zeppelin's secretary states that nine dirigibles have been destroyed during the war, but 36 remain and 15 others will be completed by July 15.

In his despatch on the victory at Neuve Chapelle, Sir John French warmly praises Sir Douglas Haig, whom he described as a leader of great ability and power.

The explosion on the liner Wayfarer smashed the wireless, buckled the after-deck and lighted a large stack of hay which burned fiercely until the fire was extinguished.

In the opinion of Sir John French, an unlimited supply of ammunition and the utmost discretion in its use is the only means whereby great results are obtainable with minimum loss.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

The Langkat output up to yesterday is given elsewhere.

The Prize Court has condemned the s.s. Faklat as a prize of war.

General news and some interesting comments on home football appear on page 3.

An interesting claim by a Japanese dentist was dealt with in the Summary court to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—

"Raffles"—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Lecture by Sir Charles Eliot

K.O.M.G. City Hall—5.15 p.m.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—

"Nobody's Daughter"—9.15 p.m.

Sir Charles Eliot's lecture on

"The Eastern Theatre of the

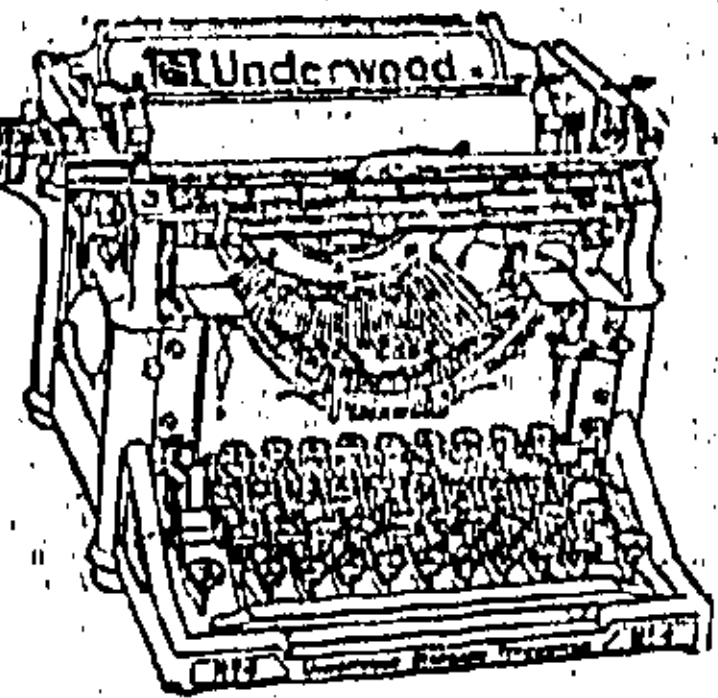
War," at the City Hall—5.15

p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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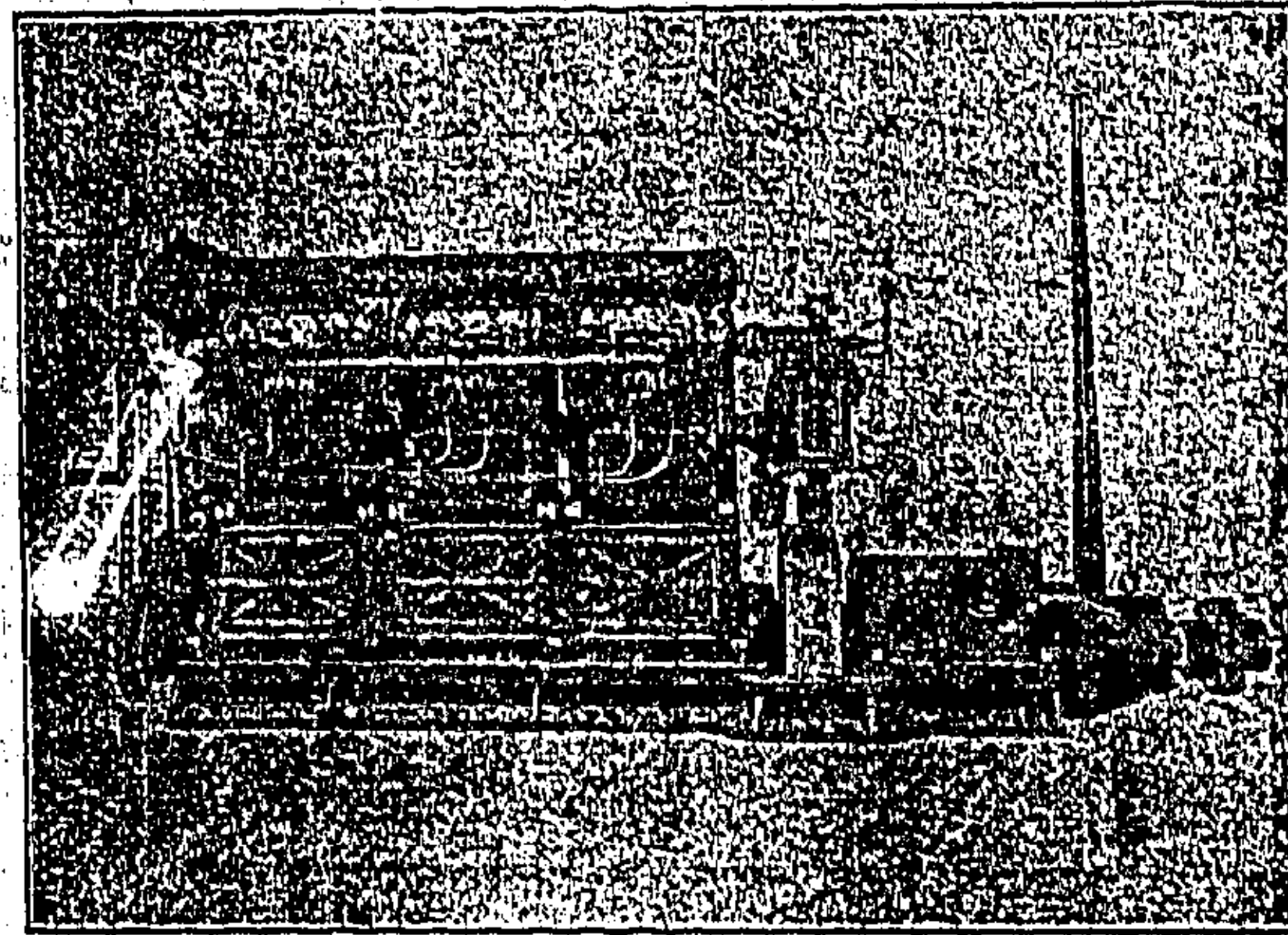
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JUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Outlook.
Field Marshal French is determined to have munitions in order to save the lives of as many of his brave men as possible and from this we take it that artillery will be brought into play on a scale hitherto unattempted by any of the belligerents. It is obvious by now that the war is not to be allowed to resolve itself into a long-drawn-out process of attrition, slow, unsatisfactory and costly. Undoubtedly time is on the side of the Allies, but if speed and power are developed in the operations of their armies, as we have every reason to believe is already planned, it will mean a saving of men, money, and resources. The sufferings of the people of Belgium and of the occupied provinces of France are the greatest incentive to speedy action. A war of attrition would only accentuate the misery of these unfortunate people in these devastated territories and swift retribution is demanded.

Daily Press.

The Colony's Note Issue.
"It is generally accepted," the Treasury wrote "that notes representing very small monetary values must be held by the classes least educated, and therefore most liable to panic, and that in the commercial interests of the community, and of the Banks themselves, it is better not to incur the risks which these small notes entail. If it be thought worth while to guard against such risk in the United Kingdom it is presumably more so in a settlement in which the mass of the population is alien, and ignorant at all events of European usages." It seems to have been no easy task in the past to get the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to recognize that the analogy in this respect between this Colony and the United Kingdom is not altogether sound, and it has evidently been with the utmost reluctance that sanction has been given for such increases in the issues of these notes as have in the past been made. Having regard to the fact that it is not yet three years since they authorised an increase of \$124,000, in the issue of the one-dollar notes, any application for permission now to further increase the issue would, we imagine, stand very little chance of success.

China Mail.

The War and Fire Prevention.
Further, to meet the emergency of the depletion of actual fire-brigade and watching staffs, a special Fire Service has been formed, with the Earl of Londesborough as Honorary commandant. This comprises 300 fire-brigade officers, patrolmen, and firemen, divided into sections available for mobilisation at forty-eight hours' notice. Some of the sections can be equipped with steam fire-engines kindly lent by large estate owners. Mobilisation of a section to take up duty in any locality is carried out in forty hours, but a patrol was recently mobilised in eighteen hours. Besides this the Committee has also formed a technical inquiry office, to which the Government departments, local authorities, and other corporations bring many questions and inquiries to be dealt with, and by a system of decentralisation most of these technical inquiries can be dealt with in forty-eight hours. Whilst doing this special work the Committee still conducts its ordinary routine operations. Thus will any serious fire in our great metropolis, caused by enemy aircraft, be dealt with speedily and effectively.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Portuguese Deputy Killed.
Lisbon, February 28.—Senhor Henrique Cardoso, a deputy, was fired at and killed by a group of men who were watching members enter the Democratic Club, where Dr. Alfonso Costa is holding a meeting to-night. The assassin is believed to be a Syndicalist.

Tax on Non-Combatants in Russia.

Petrograd, February 28.—A war tax has been imposed on men immune from military service and who are under for 15-three years of age. The tax varies from 12s. on an income of \$100 or under, to \$20 on incomes over \$2,000.

Pauperism Still Declining.

London, March 2.—Official figures published to-day state that at the end of January there were 637,361 paupers in England and Wales, or 17.1 persons per 1,000 of population, as compared with 17.5 of the corresponding month of 1914. This ratio is the smallest noted since records began to be kept in 1875. London, too, has fewer paupers than ever in proportion to population.

British Consular Change in Manila.

On April 5 the outgoing British consul in Manila, Mr. J. B. Rentiers, called upon the Governor General at the Ayuntamiento to bid farewell to the chief executive, and to introduce his temporary successor, Mr. Thomas Harrington, who has been accredited by the British Government as a Consul General in Manila. On the following morning Mr. Samuel Ferguson, private secretary of the Governor General, called upon the new Consul General to return the official call.

Manila Bankers and Harrison. A delegation of local bankers called upon Governor General Harrison at Malacañan palace yesterday afternoon, prior to his departure for Nueva Ecija, in order to discuss the general business and financial situation in the islands, says *The Manila Bulletin* of April 6. These conferences have been held from time to time ever since the European war disturbed financial conditions here, and it was announced yesterday afternoon that nothing of importance other than the more general aspects of the situation was considered at yesterday's conference.

One Hundred Years After.
Probate has now been granted in London of the will and codicil both dated December 9, 1814, of the late Right Hon. Thomas, second Baron French, of Castle French, Co. Galway, Ireland, who died 9th December, 1814, at Trinity College, Dublin. The grant states that his widow, the Right Hon. Margaret, Baroness French, and Mr. Thomas Redington "survived the testator but had since died without having proved the will in England." The property, the subject of the grant, is valued at £25.

Cinderella's Slipper.

Lecturing on fairy tales recently Miss Cecile Hugon recalled that Cinderella's slipper figures in the English version as being of glass, owing to a mistranslation. Perrault wrote "Souliers de vair," which the English translator took to mean "shoes of glass," apparently not knowing that "vair" is the old French for squirrel fur. The *Globe* remarks, apropos, that the fact is so well-known as a classic instance of error in translation that it is amusing to find contemporaries either hailing Miss Hugon's statement as a discovery or refusing to credit it.

Parliamentary Twins.

Major Morrison-Bell, whose vivid letter describing his capture by the Germans forms one of the most interesting recent personal documents on the war, is in the unusual position of being one of two twin brothers who both sit in the House of Commons. His brother, Captain Morrison-Bell, is so extraordinarily like him, that even M.P.s and other habitués of Westminster occasionally experience difficulties in knowing which is which. Instances have been known, we believe, where speeches or questions by one brother have been attributed to the other, which is natural enough in the circumstances.

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(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, March 12.

Football is making a brave effort to survive the disasters of the season, and though the future is shrouded in doubt, preparations are already being made for next year's programme. Economy is a pressing need, and the governing authorities are helping the clubs to cut down expenses in every possible way. As a result the professional player is likely to suffer considerably. Changes of laws have been proposed which, if adopted, will almost certainly result in a drop in wages. It is not suggested to take away the right of clubs to pay men \$4 a week and the extras allowable for long service, but clubs are to have the advantage of retaining all players to whom they offer a weekly wage of \$3. To be in a position to do this at the present time the offer must be \$1, and it is easy to see that in practice the maximum wage will virtually become \$3. Even more serious than this from the professional standpoint is the stoppage of what are known as summer wages; that is payment to players during the period of the close season. This has always been a great drain on the resources of clubs, and now they propose to escape such responsibility by the issue of fresh contracts binding players for the playing season only. Some years ago the professionals founded a Trade Union, but internal difficulties have crippled the effectiveness of the movement. Whatever changes are brought about, therefore, the men are hardly in a position to resist them. There is another proposal which would be in their favour inasmuch as it would reduce the period of their non-payment of wages. This is to extend the season a month by continuing play during the first fortnight of May, and beginning the next season in the third week of August. But it is doubtful whether anything will come of this.

League matches still languish, but the usual interest is being displayed in the cup ties. The four games in the fourth round of the national tournament attracted 127,000 people, the receipts being \$4,156. There was a record gate for the season of just under 80,000 at the match in London between Chelsea and Newcastle United. In this, as well as in the tie between Oldham and Sheffield United, extra time was played, but still without a definite result being reached, and the clubs have to meet again at Newcastle and Sheffield. Poor as a League team, Newcastle United showed themselves to be nearly as good as a cup fighting force. Some members of the team are growing old in football and they did not stay very well in the extra time against Chelsea, but their experience stood them in good stead and enabled them to draw after being a goal behind for half the game. By their performance in defeating Bradford City at Bradford, Everton have established themselves as favourites for the cup.

They were the first team to win on the Yorkshire Club's ground in any match this season, and their football was most convincing. Hull City had an unhappy experience at Bolton. Playing with great dash, they scored two goals in the early stages, but lost their lead before the interval and became two goals down within three minutes of the change of ends. The Oldham Sheffield United tie resulted in a draw, the forwards in both sides being foiled in their endeavours to get a deciding goal. The matches in the three Leagues brought about important changes in the tables. Sheffield Wednesday have gone to the top of the First League, though they only drew their home match with Notts County. Manchester City have gone up second, but Oldham in the third place have still the best record, with three more matches in hand than the Sheffield club. Tottenham Hotspur were unlucky against Liverpool, for after they had taken the lead, Bliss their best forward had his nose broken and the team were reduced to ten men.

First League.	
Manchester City	2
Sunderland	0
Tottenham Hotspur	1
Liverpool	1
West Bromwich A.	0
Blackburn Rovers	0
Burnley	2
Bradford	0
Sheffield Wednesday	0
Notts County	0

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.	
1. W.L.D. A.	40
Sheffield W.	29
Manchester C.	28
Oldham A.	26
Everton	27
Blackburn R.	29
West Brom-	27
wich	27
Sheffield U.	28
Sunderland	28
Bradford C.	28
Bradford	28
Burnley	28
Middlesb'gh	27
Aston Villa	28
Liverpool	27
Chelsea	26
Notts C.	26
Newcastle U.	25
Bolton W.	27
Manchester U.	27
Tottenham H.	28
Derby County	28

but are still favourites for promotion in the Second League. Both Preston North End and Birmingham have gone above the Arsenal and the London club now seem to have lost more ground than they can make up. Either Preston or Birmingham promise to return with Derby to the senior division.

Watford are making a splendid start in the Southern League. Their win against Southampton by five goals to two gives them a score of 17.5 in their last five matches, and they are now strongly entrenched in the leading position. There is practically nothing to choose between the next three clubs, but West Ham equal on points with Cardiff City and Reading, have a game in hand. It is an interesting point that none of these four clubs has ever won the championship.

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BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

Brutal Treatment by German Government.

The *Morning Post* recently had a leading article, which says:—
We have received details from an authentic source of treatment to British prisoners so revolting in its brutality that we feel it a duty to say something on the subject. This information, which we must refrain from publishing for the present, is by no means the only evidence of the manner in which the enemy is treating our soldiers. The German authorities, perhaps to hide their own miscalculations, are encouraging a deliberate campaign of peculiar and special hatred against England, and it must be said that in the German heart these seeds of hatred find fruitful and long-prepared soil. It is no doubt a part of this deliberate policy that our soldiers are singled out for all manner of insult and privation.

The British Press has been recommended to say a little as possible on this matter on the ground that any protest will only aggravate the lot of these unfortunate by infuriating their gaolers. Such an argument may or may not be sound; but it is at least right that the public should know that our soldiers are being treated vilely in Germany. We do not suggest reprisals, on the contrary, we think that the German prisoners in this country should be treated not luxuriously but humanely—and they are, as a matter of fact, treated in every case well. Reprisals in such a case would be wicked and impossible to a civilized nation. But the Imperial Government might interfere on behalf of our prisoners by declaring publicly that the German Government and the German Emperor himself will be held

directly and personally responsible if such outrages are continued. Such responsibility would be just because the German Government influences the hatred which results in these cruelties and controls the officials who mete out such treatment to our men. If the German Emperor is made clearly to understand that at the day of reckoning the ill-treatment of prisoners will be a count in the indictment, he may perhaps be induced to use his veto to mitigate, if not to stop, the inhumanities of which we complain.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915.

MORE PEACE TALK.

Renter, we observe, is taking no responsibility for this latest talk about peace, but fathers it on the American Press—which in turn saddles "German inspiration" with the responsibility. The Germans have given the ball a further kick, the result being that the Pope "is represented as urging the United States to avoid anything that would prolong the war." Thereupon the American Press, having decided that His Holiness should bide the brunt, considers (so says a later telegram) that the Pope's plea for peace is preposterous. But all this has the doubtful advantage of leaving us exactly where we were before, in point of real information on the subject, and we can only sit down in that spirit of resignation which Hongkong engenders in most of us—and wait for another Renter wire which will inform us that the Pope has never been interviewed at all and has made no pronouncement whatever on the subject of peace.

No one knows better than His Holiness that peace is not merely a matter of the will of man. Anxious though he is to see the war at an end, and great though his influence undoubtedly is in the world's politics, an appeal from him to the belligerents just now would have but little more effect on them than the absurd "peace march" in which some foolish women in New York indulged many months ago. Of the combatant nations, Austria is Catholic, so is Belgium, and France is nominally so. But Russia and Serbia pay practically no more allegiance to the Holy See than England, Germany, or even Turkey and Japan. It is true that, for instance, the British and French armies contain many thousands of Catholic officers and men, but these are pawns in the game and, as the Pope himself would be the first to tell them, so long as they are not ordered to do violence to their religious principles, their first duty is to obey their lawful military superiors; so that neither their own views nor religion generally can be said to enter into the matter where Rome's influence in the bringing about of peace is concerned.

As a diplomatist, His Holiness must be aware that it is idle to talk of "peace" at all, where such a war as the present is concerned. The Allies are avowedly fighting to crush Germany; therefore "submission"—either forced or voluntary—is the only word that has any value in the case. Can it be expected of nations having behind them so many centuries of military glory and honorable traditions as Britain and France, that they will make "peace" with a country that floats treaties and that carries on war in a manner that would disgrace even barbarians? "Peace" might end in each side's paying its own costs, in which case how are the poor Belgians to be indemnified? Our rulers stated emphatically, soon after war broke out, that this was to be "a fight to a finish," and it is difficult to imagine anything in which Earl Kitchener has a controlling hand being left uncompleted. The war is a punitive one; Germany has to be brought to book for doing what, a few years ago, most of us would have believed to be beyond all possibility in these enlightened times. Let us not then talk of peace while absolute submission is what the civilized world demands of Germany.

American Opinion Today.

According to Renter, the New York Sun, Tribune and Times have all been expressing themselves freely again on the subject of Count Bernstorff, and of Germany, generally. The New York Times has, we believe, been pronouncedly pro-British from the beginning of the war, though that statement can hardly be made, without reserve, where the Sun and the Tribune are concerned. The Times confines itself this time to suggesting what everyone at home and in the Colonies realised more than six months ago: that, at bottom, Germany has so little faith in her own power to win that she no longer feels it incumbent on her to regard the politenesses of life. She tells herself that the more as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb; and acts on the principle of the small boy who, having committed himself by playing truant, proceeds to rob a few orchards as well. Nothing could well be more obvious than that Germany, long ago made up her mind to lose; for no country that has a future to regard could afford to play fast and loose with all the laws of civilisation, honour and humanity as our enemy has done.

A Better Understanding.

The Sun and the Tribune are more emphatic—and more original. The one says that "nothing more offensive or arrogant" has ever been perpetrated by a Washington diplomat, and the other, that the noble Count has been trying to force the Government's hand and thus obtain his recall. Be that as it may, it is more than a hopeful sign that the papers which carry the most away in the States should be going out of their way to show their readers what a neutral nation thinks of German methods. One sometimes feels that America and Holland began by being pro-German, not so much from insufficient grasp of the position itself as from an entirely faulty understanding of the German and the British temperaments. It is natural to every decent man, no matter what his nationality, to take sides against the bully. Unfortunately our neutral friends began by thinking that it was Britain that deserved that opprobrious term. Americans are notorious for not being able to enter into the workings of the British mind and traditions, and, twelve months ago, five-sixths of them would have described the Britisher as cold, proud, grasping, and ridiculously over-bearing—and the German as simple, kindly, industrious, and only seeking to be left alone. By their fruits ye shall know them. The German and the Britisher have been shown, each in his true light, since war broke out, and the result will be, we firmly believe, a greater respect for the Britisher on America's part than ever would have been possible had it not been for the war.

The Military Moustache.

As we stated yesterday, the Globe has been raising the question as to the likelihood of the trench life being instrumental in bringing about a return to a reign of whiskerdom. Fashion in regard to shaving, not-shaving and partial shaving is a queer arrangement that, in a general way, knows no law or reason. At home, actors, priests, men-servants and the greater number of clergymen, naval men and barristers are clean-shaven; the rest go as they please, though, of late years, the number of other clean-shaven Britishers is considerably larger than that of the moustached and bearded. Why, we don't know. In the United States, the great majority of men seem to be clean-shaven, while, on the Continent, the case is reversed. In regard to the army there certainly was, at one time, a definite rule that officers and men, almost without exception, should wear the moustache only, and that rule was sufficiently long in force for all of us of this generation to associate the moustache with the soldier. An unmoustached soldier (and today plenty can be found) may, however, look as smart as he whose upper lip is decorated, but a sailor with a moustache, unless the beard be worn as well, is, to the British mind, something of a monstrosity; and, at least as regards the Navy, we hope that the good old custom of "all or none" will continue in force.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU WERE MADE FOR ENJOYMENT AND THE WORLD WAS FILLED WITH THINGS WHICH YOU WILL ENJOY, UNLESS YOU ARE TOO PROUD TO BE PLEASED BY THEM. OR TOO GRASPING TO CARE FOR WHAT YOU CANNOT TURN TO OTHER ACCOUNT THAN MERE DELIGHT.—Ruskin.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Luchow to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Yokohama Maru to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Liangchow to-day at 3 p.m.
Canadian and P. K. Mails.—Close to-morrow per a.s. Talibius at 11 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong Wharves.—Tls. 85.
Shanghai Cotton.—Tls. 80, sales.
Cements.—\$64, buyers.
Hongkong Electric.—\$41, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 37½, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 0.13-16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the third anniversary of the sinking of the White Star liner Titanic.

To-morrow's Lecture.
We have been requested to state that there will be booking at the door for Sir Charles Eliot's lecture in aid of The Prince of Wales' Fund at the City Hall, to-morrow afternoon, at 5.15 p.m. Tickets are one dollar each.

Oriental's Cargo.
The cargo shipped hence by the s.s. Oriental, on April 10, included 25 bales of waste silk, for Manchester; 54 bales of waste silk, 60 bales of raw silk, 93 packages of tea and 150 bales of feathers, for London; 104 bales of raw silk, for Lyons; 56 packages of tea and 245 bales of raw silk, for Marseilles.

"Devil's Own" Cup.
The "Devil's Own" Platoon Drill Cup has been presented to the Special Police Reserve by the legal profession in Hongkong for competition each quarter between the various platoons. The Cup, together with some photos, of H.E.'s recent inspection, is displayed in the windows of Chas. J. Gattup and Co.

Banca's Cargo.
The Cargo shipped hence by the P. and O. steamer Banca on the 8th inst. included, 1,052 rolls of mats and matting, 957 bales of cane, 410 bales of feathers, 300 bales of tobacco and 280 bales of pea nuts for London; 175 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 200 cases of cassia and 500 bags of antimony for Marseilles.

Wanted to be Clean.
The desire of a Chinese for cleanliness is alleged to have led him to annex a quantity of Gosnell's "Fragrant Honey" soap, to the extent of about half a dozen bars, from Holt's Godowns. Evidence given by Chinese witnesses for the prosecution was so unsatisfactory that Mr. Wood discharged the defendant.

Falling to Lime-wash.
This morning a number of summonses by the Sanitary Board against property owners for failing to lime-wash as required by the ordinance, were heard before Mr. Wood. In one case in which Inspector Thompson said that the walls after being supposed to have been lime-washed were black with dirt, the defendant was fined \$2.00.

Stabbing Charge.
The defendant owed me fifteen cents for about a fortnight and he stopped me from gambling, so I asked him to pay the money he owed me. I had a quarrel with him. Complainant said he would not let the defendant go until he was paid, and the defendant stabbed him with a knife. The defendant suggested the complainant was romancing and that he cut himself with the knife. The case—one of stabbing—was remanded by Mr. Wood for the attendance of the doctor.

NOTES ON THE CAISIS.

GERMANY'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

Nothing to Learn Regarding Piracy.

The notorious (Joint Bernstorff has come by his own at last. With a presumption which is characteristic of his race, he has published the German Note charging the American Government with non-neutrality without first conferring with and receiving the permission of the State Department. That in itself was in sufficiently bad taste, but matters were made worse still by the fact that he took it on himself to read out with the Note an offensively worded personal statement justifying his action. This is overstepping the mark with the vengeance, and one is not in the least degree surprised that the Press of the States should demand that the German representative be given his marching orders forthwith. The whole incident goes to show that Germany, piqued by the plight in which she finds herself, is prepared to stoop to any depths—that she is, as one of the New York journals puts it, even prepared to disregard the common diplomatic courtesies which one nation expects from another.

German interests in the United States, assisted by smooth tongues and facile pens, have from the very first moved heaven and earth to win over America to their way of thinking. For a time it looked as though they might succeed, but, given all the latitude they desired, they have merely succeeded in spoiling their own case, such as it was, and to-day we venture to state that the great bulk of American opinion is estranged from Germany and is distinctly on the side of the Allies. Germany has herself to thank for this, and we, of course, have no bark. Knowing that her propaganda has failed and that whatever she does cannot win over the Americans, Germany has now launched out on a campaign of the most insulting arrogance. By the Note which she has delivered to America she invites the latter country to do the very thing which is the burden of her own complaint—to commit a distinct breach of neutrality. But that is characteristic of the Germans—she would encourage any country to commit wrongful acts so long as those acts are directed against the enemies of Germany. America, however, does not intend to stand for that sort of thing; she has made that perfectly clear by the fact that she has issued a sharp reply to the German Note, and it will do the Kaiser and his underlings good to ponder over the response which their audacity has called forth. By her own deeds on land and sea, as well as by her offensive attitude towards other nations, Germany to-day stands practically friendless in the world.

Piracy Indeed.
If there was ever any doubt before as to the appropriateness or justice of the term pirate as applied to the German rovers of the sea, it is surely set at rest by the facts which have been published regarding the torpedoing of the French steamer Frederic Franck. The submarine rogues who boarded the vessel began in approved pirate style by demanding money, then went on to ransom the vessel, threw the ship's papers into the sea, tore the French flag to pieces and then departed after fixing a trio of bombs in position to do their deadly work. The whole story reads more like a piracy in Chinese waters by Chinese ruffians, a class which can certainly teach the Germans nothing in the buccannery line of business.

Mutiny Against Germans.
Paris, March 13.—A telegram to the Matin from Constantinople states that two Turkish regiments, commanded by German officers, recently mutinied. The leaders were immediately executed and the soldiers are kept in close confinement in the barracks at Scutari. Discontent, the message adds, continues to increase in the Turkish army.

PAKLAT CONDEMNED.

A Prize Captured by H.M.S. Yarmouth.

THE PRIVILEGES OF SPECIAL MISSION SHIPS.

Sitting in Piaz, at the Supreme Court, this morning, Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), gave his decision regarding the Crown application to have the s.s. Paklat condemned on the grounds of being an enemy ship, having taken part in war operations. The application was made by the Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), and was opposed on behalf of the owners by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. D. A. Son, Looker, Dacon and Harston.

His Lordship said:—This ship was taken and seized by H.M.S. Yarmouth on the 21st August off the Shaliesau Island, and was brought to the port of Hongkong. It is now asked that she be condemned as a prize. The defence sets up on affidavits of the master of the vessel, alleges that she was requisitioned by the Government at Tientsin on the outbreak of war to carry women and children to Tientsin as the train service was overcrowded; and the intention was to intern the ship at Tientsin until the end of the war; the ship to be used in the meantime to house such women and children as had insufficient means to live on land. The ship, it is also alleged, was specially fitted for this purpose.

The captain also states that he had express instructions from the Tientsin Government to fly the German flag and the Parliamentary flag (with truce flag) at the foremost and to carry all lights at night. It is also alleged that the ship was available for any women or children of any nationality other than Chinese who may wish to avail themselves of its use, and that no passage money was demanded or paid by the passengers in question.

Under those circumstances it is contended that she was on "a philanthropic mission" within the meaning of article 4 of the Hague Convention No. 11, 1907, and is exempt from capture. At the out of the proceedings I express the strongest doubt as to whether it could be so regarded and the Crown has since fortified me with an extract under the hand and seal of the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Official Report of the Committee of the "Deuxieme Conference Internationale de la Paix a Haye, 1907 (Actes et Documents)" which I think leaves no reasonable doubt as to the construction to be placed on the Article in question.

It reads (inter alia):—"It is obvious that such a favour can only be granted under the conditions that there is no interference (mischief) in the war operations. In order to avoid all difficulties the Power whose ship in question bears the colours, must refrain from involving her in any war service."

The favour granted to the said ship bestows upon her a sort of neutralisation which must last until the end of (all) hostilities and which must prevent her from having her destination altered. Now, as to the construction which has to be placed on the foregoing language I entirely agree with the Attorney General's rendering and I will adopt the words which he used in argument. The word "neutralisation" here means that the ship is placed entirely apart from any service in connection with the war or that may have any effect on the war.

It was contended on behalf of the owners that the intention to intern the refugees at Tientsin was a philanthropic mission and the recent decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Hanametal case (a neutral vessel) was relied upon; that the carrying of refugees was not interfering with war-like operations, and so was not a breach of neutrality law. I think there is no real analogy between the reasoning adopted in that case and the present. There is a fundamental difference, as the Attorney General contends, between the "neutralisation" in an enemy ship within the meaning of the Official Report on the Convention, and the neutrality of a non-belligerent ship. There are many things which the latter may be enabled to do which in some measure may affect the war with-

LEGAL POINTS.

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Hazland delivered his judgment on a point of law raised in the case in which Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co., liquidators of Renter, Brockelmann and Co., sued the Onger Machinery Co. for the sum of \$514.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Dacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley for the defendants.

Mr. Denny raised the point at the previous hearing that the plaintiffs had produced no letter from the authorities showing that they were the liquidators for Renter, Brockelmann and Co., and also that he was entitled to costs if the case was reopened.

His Lordship, in his judgment, decided against Mr. Denny on both points.

out rendering herself liable to breach of neutrality, and in such case it must be demonstrated to the Court by the captor that some neutral service has been performed. This, once, I understand, is what the Crown failed to discharge in the case of the Hanametal.

The fact that a neutral ship may carry refugees without being liable to capture does not imply the same power in an enemy ship although given. "Une sorte de neutralization" for the purpose of the philanthropic mission in question.

To construe "philanthropic mission" as suggested may lead to serious consequences which clearly could not have been contemplated by the article, and it might enable an enemy vessel to escape to a neutral port under any similar professed act of philanthropy. If it was intended to cover such an act as the conveyance of non-combatants under such conditions to a neutral port, the Convention would not have left it in such vague and indefinite language; and some such system as safe conducts furnished in advance would presumably have been contemplated, as has been, I understand, often the custom in the case of expeditions despatched for purposes of science or religion and in the case of cartel ships.

I may add that assuming the blockade had existed at Tientsin (which I understand in fact did not exist until August 27) no rule of law exists which obliges a besieging force to allow non-combatants, or only women, children, the aged, the sick and wounded, or subjects of neutral Powers to leave the besieged locality unmolested. Although such permission is sometimes granted, it is in most cases refused because the fact that non-combatants are besieged together with combatants and that they may have to endure the same hardships may, and very often does, exercise pressure upon the authorities to surrender. See Oppenheim International Law, Vol. II, p. 193.

This being the case, if the Convention ever contemplated "such a philanthropic mission," which in the case of a blockaded port would come directly in conflict with the custom I have cited, it would have provided for it in express and unequivocal language.

The decision I give is that the vessel was properly seized as a prize of war and that she is subject to condemnation and that I do condemn her and order her to be sold.

The Attorney General:—Will your Lordship make an order for condemnation only, not for sale? I am only asking for condemnation.

His Lordship:—As regards the question of costs, I have not said anything about them because I do not know what the position is. You want simply an order to condemn?

The Attorney General:—Yes, and also an order condemning the goods on board; this is enemy property and to which no claim can remain. With regard to the question of costs, I ask your Lordship to award the Crown any costs occasioned by the claim of the owners. That order has been made before, my Lord, in other cases.

Mr. Potter:—I think that is the ordinary order which follows from your Lordship's judgment.

His Lordship:—The Crown receives such costs as have been occasioned by the claim.

GOVERNMENT COAL CONTRACT.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Contractor Accused of Attempt to Defraud.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was commenced in which Wong Kam-ying was charged on two counts:—that he did induce Sergt. Hawkins to conspire and collude with the said Wong Kam-ying to defraud the Government of a certain quantity of coal to be supplied to the Government; to deviate from his duties as chief clerk and misconduct himself in such a manner as to enable the defendant to defraud the Government of a certain quantity of coal, by offering him a sum of \$100 per month; and by thrusting in the pocket of the said Sergt. Hawkins \$100 in notes.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

The case outlined by Mr. Hodgson was that the defendant was a Government coal contractor, supplying coal to the Army Service Corps, starting about April 1. The first consignment was apparently not in accordance with the contract. It was short of coal and was, in fact, unscreened coal, containing a large quantity of dust, which should not have been there. Complaint was made, and the next consignment was all right, but the defendant apparently thought that he did not make enough money over it, and approached Staff Sergeant Hawkins, the Chief Clerk of the Army Service Corps, who looked after these things, and endeavoured to induce him, by offering him \$100 a month, and actually by thrusting into his pocket an envelope containing \$100 in notes, to pass unscreened coal without reporting the matter, and thereby defraud the Government.

Staff Sergeant Hawkins deposed that after one consignment had been rejected and a proper consignment accepted, the defendant approached witness and said he could not supply screened coal at the contract price without great loss, and offered witness \$100 per month to pass unscreened coal. Witness refused, and said he would report the matter to his senior officer, whereupon defendant said: "Oh, no; you will be merciful." Witness was called away to the office, but later was asked by the defendant to go with him into a matted in the A. S. C. compound, half of which was loaned to the defendant as a store for wood. Witness went with him and defendant renewed his offer of \$100 per month and attempted to thrust an envelope into witness' right hand trousers pocket. Witness asked what the envelope was, and the defendant replied that it was money. Witness took the envelope from him and requested him to accompany him to see Capt. Lammet. Witness had no other conversation with the defendant about that money. He produced the envelope containing the money.

The envelope was opened by Capt. Lammet, in the absence of the defendant, who had refused to go and see Capt. Lammet. The envelope contained ten \$10 notes.

Mr. Hodgson:—Do you know whether the contract has been cancelled?—Yes, it has.

By letter?—Yes, the new contract starts from April 16, inclusive.

It is alleged by the defendant that since March 30 you had pressed their manager, Wong Kam-ying for a loan of \$200, and that he declined to make it. Is there any truth in that?—Not the slightest.

Is it true he advanced you a loan of \$100?—No, truth whatever.

Is it true you promised to repay it in a week's time?—It is not true.

Have you ever borrowed money from the defendant or any other contractor?—Never.

Were you then in need of money?—I was not.

In answer to the cross-examination of Mr. Grist, witness said he got to know the defendant two or three days before the contract commenced, when he came to see the witness to obtain permission to use the matted at the A. S. C. pierhead. Two-thirds of the matted was allotted to the de-

fendant and a partition had to be erected. The defendant came there several times to look after the alterations. Witness' office was about 100 yards from the matted.

Mr. Grist:—On or about March 30 did you ask the defendant to lend you \$200?—I did not.

The following day, April 1, was the first day you ordered coal?—It was delivered.

Did you see the defendant at that time?—He was not there when the coal was delivered.

After that coal had been delivered did you see the defendant?—To the best of my knowledge I did not see him until the 6th.

Didn't you, after delivery of this coal on April 1, again ask the defendant to lend you \$200?—No.

Is that the receipt for the first delivery of coal that was made?—That is the first delivery.

Who did you give that to?—The foreman of the defendant.

Do you know the defendant's shop?—No; I have never been there.

You have never been to the defendant's shop in Pottinger Street?—Never.

Witness said he did not personally order coal. Three consignments were ordered in writing and two verbally. The defendant did not come to him and, after arranging to borrow some mule carts, offer a loan of \$100. On the date of the alleged attempted bribe-

New York Press and Count Bernstorff. The New York press continues its vigorous denunciation of Count Bernstorff.

The New York Sun says: "Nothing more offensive or more arrogant ever emanated from any diplomat."

The Washington Tribune expresses the opinion that Count Bernstorff is trying to force the Government to ask his recall.

The New York Times suggests that: "Germany's plight is so desperate that she is ceasing to pay regard to diplomatic courtesies."

A hundred doctors have been enrolled in the Australian Commonwealth for service at the front. The last batch leaves next week.

From Melbourne it is reported that trade between Australia and Japan is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The latest casualty list contains the following:— Killed:—G. Binstead, C. M. Dyer. Died of wounds:—S. H. Lomax.

Wounded:—W. F. Coates, T. Hornblower, M. Macpherson, R. Prentice, Colonel A. Schreiber 2nd Lieut. C. Horley (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), 2nd Lieut. I. Muirhead (Black Watch).

Missing:—O. R. Bean. The Kaiser Commanding.

A Petrograd communique states that the German General Staff has taken over the direction of the battle in the Carpathians and it is believed that the Kaiser is personally commanding from the rear of the Austro-German lines.

Five independent Austrian armies are operating against the Russians who are more and more threatening the Hungarian plains.

Belligerent Biplane Brought Down in Holland. April 13, 7.55 p.m.

A telegram from Reuter's representative at Amsterdam quotes a report in the *Telegraaf* to the effect that a biplane, believed to be German, has been brought down while flying over the district of Goes, by rifle fire. The two aviators will be interned.

Russia's Promising Financial Position. April 13, 8 p.m.

The Russian Minister of Finance, on being interviewed, gave a rosy picture of the financial and economical condition of Russia. The people, he said, do not feel any privations from the war, owing to the Government allowance to the families of soldiers, which is greater than the wages they would earn. Consequently, many of the people look upon the war as a peculiar godsend, putting money into their pockets.

The prohibition of vodka has also helped to promote prosperity, the money formerly wasted on drink being either spent on necessities or saved. Saving deposits in the banks have increased by a hundred per cent.

An abundance of grain is available which should command a good price when foreign markets are opened, as they are shortly expected to be.

The Minister explained the recent increase of thirty per cent. on customs duties as intended partly to replace the loss of revenue due through the prohibition of vodka, but he did not believe it would interfere with foreign trade. On the contrary, he expected an important development in this quarter which would replace that which was formerly in German hands.

Indeed a Valuable Document. April 13, 7.55 p.m.

The Captain of the torpedoed relief ship *Harpalyce* publishes a certificate from the German Minister at the Hague guaranteeing safe conduct for the vessel.

Sultan Receives the Iron Cross. April 13, 7.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Field Marshal Von der Goltz, on his return to Constantinople, presented the Sultan with the Iron Cross of the First Class.

Langkat Output. Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April 1 ... Tons 254
2 ... 239
3 ... 242
4 ... 233
5 ... 273
6 ... 250
7 ... 238
8 ... 244
9 ... 260
10 ... 273
11 ... 270
12 ... 238
13 ... 269
14 ... 311

Total to 14th inst. 3,609
Daily average 257.7

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE. We have this day opened an Office and Show Room in the Hongkong Hotel Building, Paddar Street, with a Staff of Salesmen and Mechanics attending exclusively to the sale and repair of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

MUSTARD & Co., Sole Distributors for Hongkong, China & Macao, Remington Typewriter Company (Incp.) Hongkong, 15th April, 1915.

Public Auction. THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (WITHOUT RESERVE) A Quantity of Swallow-Drawn Work, etc., comprising:—

Table Covers, D'Oylies, Tray and Tea Cloths, Bedspreads, Pillows and Cushion Covers, etc., also

Silk & Grass Cloth Dress & Blouse Lengths and A Small Quantity of Foochow Hand Made Lace.

On view from Monday, the 19th inst. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock noon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (WITHOUT RESERVE) A Quantity of Japanese Curios, etc., comprising:—

Tea Sets, Water Colours and Photos, Metal Photo Frames, Leather Hand Bags, Fine Orlon Vases and Brass Ware, etc., etc.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your and Your Family's Health depend in a great measure on the quality and purity of the food you use.

Have You Considered

the absolute necessity of having your FRESH MILK, BUTTER

MEATS, etc., etc., before reaching you handled in a manner that will save you all anxiety?

We maintain an efficient staff under strict European supervision to ensure

Purity and Excellence

in all Branches for those who are particular; and our customers are most particular.

WAR ITEMS.

Given a Commission. Mr. F. H. H. Bell, Chinese Customs, has been given a commission as captain in the 9th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment. The battalion was raised in October.

A People Threatened with Starvation.

The *Lokalanzeiger* says:— "February 18 is the beginning of a defensive fight of a people threatened with starvation, a people which in the fight for life must and will push aside all considerations for third parties. The fight into which we enter to-day must be fought either with all recklessness or not at all, and we Germans are resolved to fight without regard to consequences."

Shipping and the War Zone. A New York shipper says he confidently expects that England will requisition more steamers later in the year in order to carry supplies to the war zone. He adds that if the Standard Oil Company was willing to take a steamer for June loading case oil to Japan at 0.42, the probability of the market declining with the advent of the summer months is exceedingly small.

Bread Tickets in Germany. Amsterdam, Mar. 12.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Imperial Chancellor and the Prussian Minister of the Interior have ordered strict control to be exercised over all bread tickets, no exception being made.

Turkey and Bulgaria. Sofia, Mar. 13.—Halil Bey, President of the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies, had an interview to-day with M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier. It is believed that he took advantage of his stay here to meet M. Radoslavoff whom he has known since last year and to utilise the opportunity to touch upon political questions with the object of ascertaining the attitude which Bulgaria will observe towards Turkey in the difficult situation through which the latter is at present passing.

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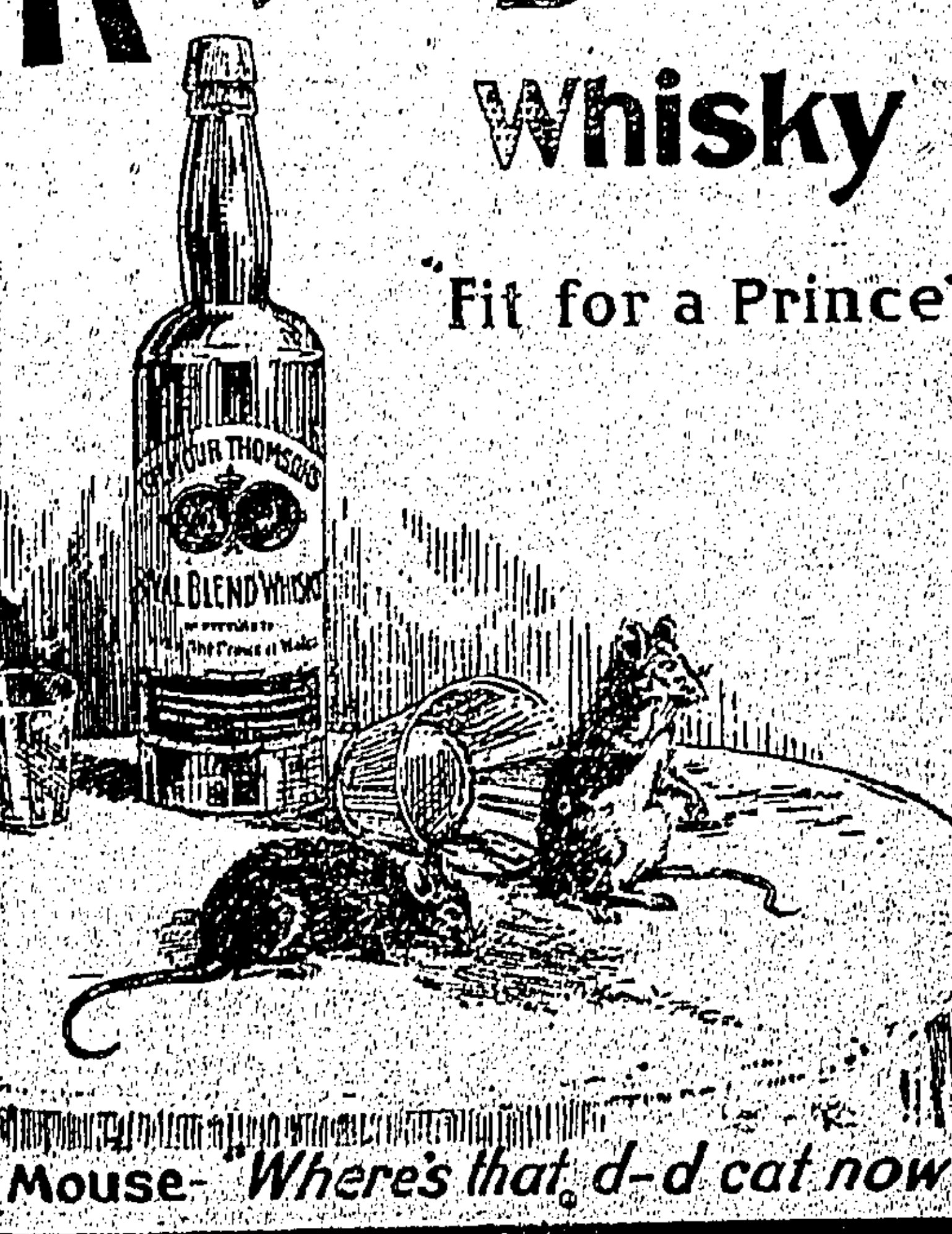
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TELEPHONE 1322.

Royal Blend Whisky

Whisky

Fit for a Prince



Mouse "Where's that d-d cat now?"

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CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	14th April.	14th April.
TAIYUAN	19th Apr.	2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,237, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 17th April.

The S.S. "Santhia," tons 5,192, Capt. Robertson, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta on the 24th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 14, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 15th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 16th APRIL.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taihan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANDING (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 21,000 {THURS., 22nd Apr. at noon. T. 16,000 {THURS., 13th May, at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 {THURS., 15th Apr. at noon. T. 12,500 {TUES., 4th May, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,600 {SATUR., 17th April at 4 p.m. T. 13,500 {MON., 17th May at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 {SATUR., 17th April.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Kurosumi	T. 5,000 {MONDAY, 12th April.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura	T. 12,500 {FRIDAY, 23rd April.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 9,600 {FRIDAY, 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Ozawa	T. 21,000 {TUES., 20th Apr. at 10 a.m.
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Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Yasaka Maru	25 tons	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16 "	" 6th May
Kitano "	16 "	" 20th May
Fushimi "	25 "	" 3rd June
Hirano "	16 "	" 17th June

FOR AMERICA.

Yokohama Maru	12.5 tons	Thursday 15th April
Sado "	12.5 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa "	12.5 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka "	12.5 "	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HONGHAI & PAKHOI	Wenchow	17th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	18th Apr. at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	20th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 15th April, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	18th April	JAVA	21st April
Tjitarom	JAPAN	23rd April	SHAI	1st half May
Tjibodas	JAVA	26th April	SHAI	1st half May
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half May	SHAI	1st half May
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half May	SHAI	1st half May

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 27th April, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 11th May, at noon.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	18th April	19th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Eastern	28th April	13th May
Aldenhay		21st May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-Seath China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 16th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 23rd Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiching ... | W. O. Passmore | WED., 21st Apr. at daylight.

FOR SWATOW.

Haiching ... | W. O. Passmore | SUN., 18th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Haimun ... | A. H. Stewart | WED., 21st Apr. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Steam Turbines.
The name of Sir Charles A. Parsons, who has given \$5,000 to the Royal Institution to be used in any way the members think best, is inseparably connected with one of the greatest inventions of the age. It was he who first made the steam turbine a possibility, thereby not only revolutionising maritime engineering and making possible the very high speed warships and merchant vessels of to-day, but laying engineers on land under an equally heavy debt of gratitude. The steam turbine is to-day so much accepted as a matter of course that it is difficult to realise that the first vessel to demonstrate the value of the new method of propulsion only appeared in the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.—Globe.

Feeling the Bottom of the Sea.

In order that navigation near the coasts may be safe, the bottom of the ocean for a considerable distance off shore must be accurately charted, and every shoal spot, pinnacle of rock, and submerged coral reef exactly located. This work is done for the United States by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The speed and accuracy with which hidden dangers in the sea may be located have been greatly increased recently by the development of a device called the "wire drag." Submerged wires have long been used for locating dangers whose position was already approximately known, but this method has now been developed to the point where a given area of water may be systematically and rapidly surveyed to any given depth. A wire two miles long is supported at intervals by wooden buoys, and is towed by two or three launches of forty horse-power. The buoys and the lines connecting them with the drag are so arranged that the depth of the wire may be controlled and maintained from the towing boats. When a submerged danger is discovered, a party is left to survey it in detail, while the drag continues on its way. A drag two miles long is capable of a speed of a mile and a half an hour, so that considerable areas may be examined in a day under favorable circumstances. This instrument is to be used in the near future to locate hidden rock pinnacles off the shores of Alaska and Maine, and in studying submerged coral reefs in the tropics.—China Press.

Ships for Manila Hemp Exports.

That the lack of bottoms for the shipment of Philippine fibre to foreign markets will not prove a serious factor in the general situation here if exports continue at the rate which has prevailed during the past few months, was the statement made by the Fibre Expert of the bureau of agriculture yesterday morning in connection with a report for the past month, which shows that no less than 56,396 bales of hemp, and 1,552 bales of magney, unclassified according to the new law, and declared on hand December 31, last, were sent out of the islands during the month of March. According to the data compiled by the fibre division of the bureau of agriculture at the end of February, there were 170,921 bales of hemp and 3,254 bales of magney still on hand, which, under the terms of the classification act, must be sent out of the country before July 1, next or be reclassified. During March 46,455 bales of hemp of this class were shipped from Manila, and 9,041 bales from Cebu, while the magney shipments from the ports in question were 1,335 and 217 bales respectively. This leaves in stock on the first day of April, 123,525 bales of hemp and 416 bales of magney. There are still three months in which to complete the export of this stock, and should the average of the past month be maintained there will be none of the old stock on hand in the islands by July 1.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pickled Haddock, Kippers, &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light
TIENSIN via W'wei	Cheongsing	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light
YHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Thur., 22nd Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Apr. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks, for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Davao, Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	20th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 9 Agents. 9

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

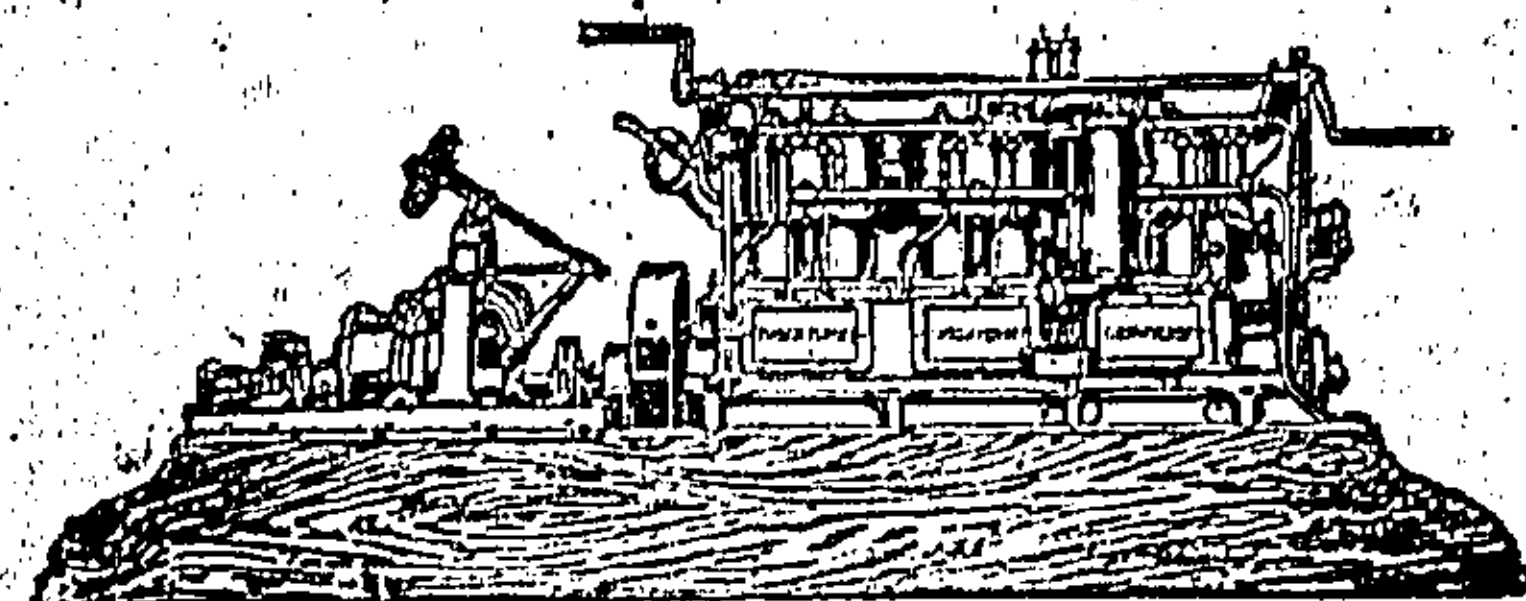
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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	E. Simons	M. M.	17, Apr.
M'lee, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	23, Apr.
L'don; via S'pore, P'ang, G'bo, &c.	Nore	P. & O.	28, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Suez Canal	Indradeo	S. T. Co.	25, Apr.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of A.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
New York via Suez	Invorio	B. L. L.	14, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

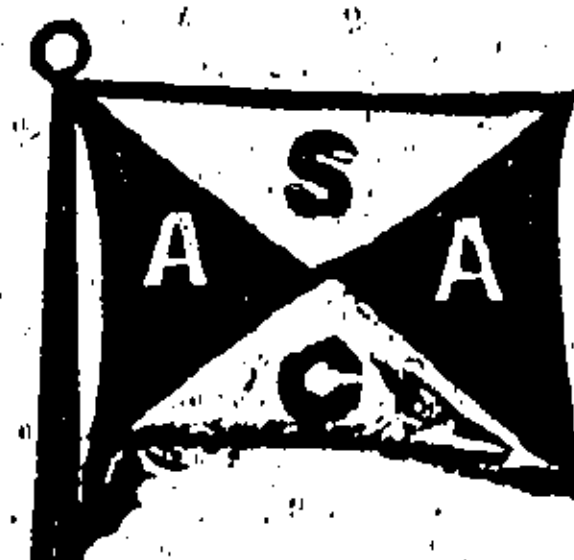
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports via Timor	Empire	G. L. Co.	19, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	17, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Coridillere	M. M.	19, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	19, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	20, Apr.
Shanghai	Sardini	P. & O.	22, Apr.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	3, May
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tjinnas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjinnas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjinnas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjinnas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about the 25th April.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails

MARSEILLES & LONDON... City of Newcastle 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived
Yokohama on the 13th April, at 3 a.m.
left Yokohama on the 13th April, at 2 p.m.
and is due to arrive Kobe on the 14th Apr.
at 6 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at San
Francisco on the 29th ult.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at
noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. CHIYO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco via usual
ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney
for this port on 29th ult. and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 18th
April.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Port
Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine
Ports on 10th April, and may be expected
to arrive on or about 22nd instant.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left
Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports
and Manila) on the 9th instant, and may
be expected to arrive here on or about 28th
instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from
Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 16th
April.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHOYSANG from
Swatow is due at Hongkong on the 14th
April.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUMSANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 18th
April.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE
from Vladivostok for Hongkong via
Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 20th
April and leaves for London the 22nd
April.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 17th
May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok
on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 1st June.

The Bank Line s.s. INVERIC from New
York has arrived at Manila and may be
expected here on the 14th inst.

The s.s. ITOLA from Shanghai (Yoko-
hama and Kobe) left Moji on the 5th inst.
and may be expected here on or about the
14th inst. a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. BENAVALON from
Hull, Middlesbrough & London left Singa-
pore for this port on the 13th instant and
may be expected to arrive here on or about
19th instant.

The s.s. SANIHA from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 13th inst. after noon and
may be expected here on or about the
20th inst. daylight.

The Ben Line s.s. ENRINNES from
Middlesbrough & London left Singapore for
this port on the 14th instant, and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 24th
instant.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP.

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hangang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wildo, 3rd
inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice—
J. M. & Co.

Yeddo, Swedish s.s. 2,503, J. M. Ranstrom,
6th inst.—Singapore, 31st ult. o.
Gen.—B. T. Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Davies, 7th inst.—
Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Kwangsio, Chi. s.s. 1,468, McArthur, 7th
inst.—Canton Gen.—O. M. S.

Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,426, K. Morita,
7th inst.—Sourabaya, 1st inst.
Sugar—D. & Co.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 5,038, Jurriense,
8th inst.—Sourabaya, 2nd inst.
Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Keornun, Br. s.s. 5,871, T. H. Collier,
10th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst.
Gen.—B. & S.

Kwelin, Br. s.s. 1,073, Mills, 10th inst.—
Swatow, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Talhybys Br. s.s. 6,326, F. W. O'Neill,
10th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Taishun, Chi. s.s. 1,200, Westerlund, 11th
inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—
C. M. S. N. Co.

Fauveng, Br. s.s. 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 11th
inst.—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—J.
M. & Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,561, J. Jenkins, 12th
inst.—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—
Chinese.

Kalkong, Br. s.s. 981, J. B. Evans, 12th
inst.—Haiphong, 10th inst. G. n.
—B. & S.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 13th
inst.—Manila, 10th inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,145, H. Sakai,
13th inst.—Saigon, 9th inst. Rice
—D. & Co.

Nish Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,470, Yankano, 13th
inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—
Chinese.

Harimetal, Am. s.s. 1,711, J. Lennox, 13th
inst.—Saigon, 8th inst. Rice—
Chinese.

Kwangshang, Br. s.s. 1,428, W. F. Richard,
13th inst.—Saigon, 8th inst. Rice
—J. M. & Co.

Chipsham, Br. s.s. 1,199, Meyrick, 14th
inst.—Canton, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 611, Tewart, 14th inst.—
Swatow, 13th inst. Gen.—D. L.
& Co.

Keijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,539, Imazumi, 14th
inst.—Haiphong, 12th inst. Gen.—
O. B. K.

Hongbee, Br. s.s. 2,065, Egdorn, 14th inst.—
Singapore, 8th inst. General—
Chinese.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,024, N. Jensen,
14th inst.—Bangkok, 6th inst.
Rice—Order.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after noon
the 12th inst. will be landed at
Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by:—

JARDINE MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEIGHT	DEPTH OVER BILL OF LADING TYPING TIDE	SIDE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	WEAYS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	15' 10" to 17' 0"	10'	6' 6"	6' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211	14'	6' 6"	6' 6"	6' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	214	14' 6"	6' 6"	6' 6"	6' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	220	15'	6' 6"	6' 6"	6' 6"
TAI-KO-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	150	8'	10'	6' 6"	6' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	430	5'	13'	6'	6'
Laurel Dock	170	8'	10'	6'	6'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE:
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Telephone No. 22, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915.

ACTION AGAINST OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

Was There Really a Trespass?

Before Sir William Rees Davies, at the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewins and Needham), made an interesting application on behalf of a Chinese woman, Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Dacon and Harston) appeared for the Official Receiver.

Mr. Potter said this was an application asking for an order, that the receiving order made in Bankruptcy on November 26, 1914—connected with property registered in the Land Office, section L of Marine Lot 71—should not be maintained, and should be vacated.

Mr. Alabaster said this was a claim in trespass against the Official Receiver and could only be brought by writ. This lady (Ng Sai-wan) said that the Official Receiver had registered a receiving order against property which she said belonged to her and she wanted that registration vacated. She had, if she felt herself aggrieved, to issue a writ against the Official Receiver and claim, in her declaration in that way, such damages as she considered herself entitled to, but she could not take out a summons.

His Lordship:—Where is the summons?

Mr. Alabaster said it should be on his Lordship's bench. She was not the bankrupt, nor was she a creditor—in fact she was no party at all in the bankruptcy—and she had taken out a summons instead of bringing the proper proceedings. If she complained that there had been trespass by the Official Receiver, in that the Official Receiver in that bankruptcy had registered a receiving order against property which had nothing to do with the bankruptcy order, her proper remedy was by writ and this case could not be tried in any other way; she had no *locus standi* at all. There was no inherent right in a person to butt in on other estates and take out summonses because that affords a simpler way, because that was not the law. If one had a claim against a person and he was not a party, he had to bring his claim by writ.

His Lordship asked if it was alleged the Official Receiver had taken possession of that property.

Mr. Alabaster said the allegation was that he had registered it. There was a Land Office where titles were registered and if she was a bankrupt a receiving order could be registered there as against that property—that property she said was hers and because that property was hers, she wanted the receiving order removed; in other words, she said the Official Receiver had committed trespass against her, and, if that was so, her proper remedy was by issuing a writ. She was not a partner in the firm that was bankrupt.

Mr. Potter:—She was served with notice.

Mr. Alabaster said she was served with notice of bankruptcy but she was not a party to those proceedings.

His Lordship observed that whenever a matter was taken out of Chambers into Court it always took longer to deal with than when in Chambers.

Mr. Potter said that it was at the request of the other side that the summons was taken out.

Mr. Alabaster denied this.

Mr. Potter claimed that the application should be granted.

The case was proceeding as

COMPANY REPORT.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to shareholders at the twelfth ordinary yearly meeting, to be held at the office of the Company, at noon on Friday, April, 30, states:—

The General Manager and Consulting Committee beg to present to the shareholders the twelfth ordinary yearly report of the Company.

The accounts show a profit of ... \$112,653.70
From this has to be deducted:—
Fees to Consulting Committee ... 4,000.00
Leaving available for appropriation ... \$108,653.70

The Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of 85 cents per share on the Subscribed Capital be paid to shareholders...

Write off Launches and Lighters ... 10,000.00
Write off Hongkong Saw Mills ... 5,000.00
Write off Sandakan Saw Mills ... 7,500.00
Write off Plant & Engine Works ... 4,000.00
Write off Sandakan Engine Works ... 7,000.00
Write off Timber Concessions ... 1,000.00
Transfer to Launches and Lighters Insurance Fund ... 15,000.00
Carry forward ... 20,053.70

\$108,653.70

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., retires from the Consulting Committee, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor:—The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. C. B. Brown, who offers himself for re-election.

W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

Balance Sheet at December 31st, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Authorized Capital:—

60,000 Shares

each \$12=

\$720,000.00

Issued 46,000 Shares

each \$12.00 ... \$ 552,000.00

Sundry Creditors ... 63,059.09

Launches and Lighters Insurance Fund ... 25,000.00

Balance of Working Account ... 112,653.70

\$752,712.79

Assets.

Hongkong Saw Mills:—

Value as per last statement ... \$89,800.00

Less amount provided for depreciation ... 5,000.00

\$84,800.00

Sandakan Saw Mills:—

Value as per last statement ... 98,312.14

Less amount provided for depreciation ... 7,500.00

\$90,812.14

Stream Launches and Lighters:—

Value as per last statement ... 122,461.58

Less amount provided for depreciation ... 10,000.00

112,461.58

Since added ... 15,911.23

128,372.81

Less:

Sale of Lighter

Memorandum \$9,117.65

Amount recovered from underwriters of M. Nomanburat

\$11,829.79

107,425.37

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Head Watchman I. Turner of the Hongkong Dock charged Tseung Tai, the master of a passenger boat, before Commander Basil Tylor, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, with unlawfully throwing rubbish into the harbour, without the written permission of the Harbour Master on the 14th inst. Defendant was fined \$10.

F. Callum, the master of the s.s. Tallyho, was charged by P. C. Thomas Matthews with unlawfully moving his vessel in the harbour from buoy to wharf at 6.40 a.m., on the 12th inst., without the written permission of the examination officer. Defendant was fined \$10.

Sandakan Engine Works:—

Value as per last statement ... 70,988.17

Less amount provided for depreciation ... 6,000.00

64,988.17

Since added ... 12,008.67

76,996.84

Plant & A/O:—

Value as per last statement ... 26,005.01

Less amount provided for depreciation ... 4,000.00

22,005.01

Since added ... 5,982.93

27,987.94

House and Land Property:—

Value as per last statement ... 6,184.53

House and Office Furniture:—

Value as per last statement ... 3,519.89

Timber Concessions:—

Value as per last statement ... 10,979.76

Less amount provided for depreciation ... 1,000.00

9,979.76

Stocks of Timber and Material in Borneo, Hongkong & United Kingdom ... 200,578.89

Sundry Debtors ... 102,430.03

Cash in hand, Hongkong, Borneo and London ... 42,069.40

\$752,712.76

Working Account.

To Management & Office Expenses in Hongkong, Borneo and London ... 71,310.81

Auditor's Fee ... 200.00

Balance ... 112,653.70

\$184,164.51

By Balance of Working Account brought forward ... 444.07

Profit on Sale of Rough and Sawn Timber, etc. ... 183,190.03

Script Fees ... 19.00

Interest ... 511.41

\$184,164.51

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Members of Consulting Committee.

(Signed) W. G. DARBY, General Manager.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books, vouchers and securities of the Company and have examined the returns from the Borneo and London Offices which have been audited locally. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. The value of the fixed assets and various stocks are certified for by the General Manager. In my opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1914, according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) C. BROWN A.C.A. Auditor.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Some Interesting Comparisons in Figures.

The report of the Hongkong Horticultural Society for the year ended March 31, 1915, states that the annual flower and vegetable show was held in the Botanic Gardens on March 4 and 5. The entries showed a slight falling off from last year in spite of an increase in the number of exhibitors. In the table decoration class there were 12 entries. Unfortunately, three intending exhibitors were unable to come, so that only nine tables were decorated. The falling off in entries was mainly in the open classes for pot plants and vegetables, owing to bad weather.

The report contains a tabular statement setting out the following, regarding the last nine shows:—

Entries.—1907, 651; 1908, 422; 1909, 485; 1910, 524; 1911, 585; 1912, 450; 1913, 564; 1914, 512; 1915, 449.

Exhibitors.—1907, 55; 1908, 43; 1909, 49; 1910, 46; 1911, 41; 1912, 36; 1913, 50; 1914, 41; 1915, 47.

Classes.—1907, 134; 1908, 102; 1909, 95; 1910, 93; 1911, 105; 1912, 103; 1913, 114; 1914, 111; 1915, 111.

Prizes won.—1907, 150; 1908, 149; 1909, 167; 1910, 152; 1911, 178; 1912, 175; 1913, 192; 1914, 188; 1915, 163.

Number of exhibitors winning prizes.—1907, 34; 1908, 29; 1909, 37; 1910, 40; 1911, 34; 1912, 32; 1913, 34; 1914, 31; 1915, 33.

Highest number of prizes won by one exhibitor.—1907, 31; 1908, 19; 1909, 25; 1910, 23; 1911, 38; 1912, 30; 1913, 34; 1914, 31; 1915, 29.

The thanks of the Society are due to the following who kindly gave prizes or contributed to the Prize Fund:—H. E. Sir Henry May, H. E. Major General F. H. Kelly, Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Messrs. Choo Po Sien, L. Gibbs, P. W. Goldring, Ho Fook, Mr. & Mrs. Ho Tung, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. H. Y. Looker, Lau On Pak, Leung Yan Po, L. N. Leefe, W. L. Pattenden, N. J. Stabb, O. D. Wilkinson, Wong Kam Fook.

The statement of accounts shows that last year's credit balance of \$1,477.02 has been increased to \$1,858.26. It must, however, be pointed out that accounts to the amount of about \$300.00 have still to be paid and on the other hand that subscriptions amounting to \$125.00 have still to come in. The net result is that from a financial point of view the position of the Society may be considered quite satisfactory.

LADY GAMBLERS.

Almonds as Counters in Fantan Case.

A lady's gambling party was disclosed as the result of a raid by the Police at 22, Peel Street. One woman was charged with keeping a gaming house and thirteen others and one man were charged with gambling. The game they were alleged to have been playing was fantan.

Six defendants failed to appear and their bail, \$25 each, was exonerated.

Evidence was given to the effect that almonds were used as counters and the top of a cigarette tin as cover. The first defendant, who was also charged with keeping a gaming house, was the person who did the counting. Altogether \$128 were found on the table.

Two of the defendants, a man and a woman, were discharged. The woman and the man were found guilty of keeping a common gaming house and fined \$150, and the rest \$10 each.

DENTIST'S CLAIM.

Allegation of Bad Workmanship.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, K. Nomoto, a dentist, sued J. J. Hunt, the chief officer of the s.s. Kutsang, for the sum of \$198.50, for professional services rendered to the defendant.

Mr. Haywood (of Mr. L. D'Almada's office) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Haywood said the claim was a simple one, \$198.50 for professional services rendered. The defendant called on the plaintiff on August 28, 1914, and had some very extensive things done to his teeth, involving the expenditure of the sum claimed. It was to be a cash transaction. On August 28, the work was completed and on August 29, when defendant was asked for the fees, he complained about one of his teeth not being quite right. Immediately plaintiff offered to put it right for him, but defendant said he did not want to go to any more expense until he had paid what he owed, and he gave an I.O.U. for the amount, which ratified the contract. He would call Dr. Nomoto.

Mr. Dixon said the defence was that the work was done so badly that the teeth were quite unfit for use, were loose in the mouth, were unsanitary, and were of no possible use to himself or anyone else.

His Lordship:—You are going to prove that?

Mr. Dixon:—Yes, I am calling an expert.

Plaintiff said that the defendant "asked for the work to be done in a day—it was done in two days, and ordinarily the work would have taken a week. Had he been given an opportunity to have put the teeth right he would have done so. The defendant always evaded payment. He was given the I.O.U. on Hongkong Hotel newspaper. The conversation they had about the matter was in the Hongkong Hotel bar.

His Lordship:—Why did you not instruct the bailiff?

Mr. Haywood:—Defendant was too elusive, my Lord. Plaintiff said, in answer to Mr. Dixon, that it would not be painful to eat with loose teeth.

Dr. Kew said the defendant called him on April 3 and the model of his mouth, produced, was made. It was, he contended, impossible to eat with the teeth, because of the bridges formed and the setting. There were many other defects which were not in accordance with scientific dentistry. The whole setting of the teeth was such that they would have caused defendant great pain, and as teeth they were absolutely useless. Defendant would have great difficulty in eating a meal with the teeth.

By Mr. Haywood:—What the plaintiff had done in two days would have taken him two months to do and his charge would have been \$500.

Then you cannot expect for \$108 what you would expect for \$500?—Not for that class of work—it was cheap for the work which was done.

Also you could not very well have expected it done in three days?—Yes, in a way.

Mr. Dixon said his client would have appeared in Court but for being called away by the Admiralty.

Mr. Haywood said that the I.O.U. ratified the contract.

His Lordship, in giving judgment for the defendant, with costs, said that the defendant went to the plaintiff to receive the benefit of plaintiff's skill, but he received no benefit.

STOWAWAY CASE.

A Charge Which Failed.

A story not without elements of humour was told by Inspector Kerr, at the Police Court, this morning, when a Chinese was charged with stowing away on board the s.s. Anhui.

The Inspector said that the defendant had apparently paid a man \$4.50 in Shanghai for his passage to Hongkong and had been taken on board the Anhui and left there; \$5 was the correct fare. The defendant had been before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who believed his story, while the Tung Wah Hospital, who said the defendant had relatives in Canton, were willing to pay his fine if one were imposed. The defendant's own story was that he was going in search of a maternal uncle, begging on his way.

Mr. Wood discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED WATCH THEFT.

Accused "Let Down" by His Wife.

A Chinese was charged yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the theft of a silver watch. He denied the theft and said he had possessed the timepiece for two years. His wife, however, in the witness box, "let him down" badly by saying he had only had the watch about a fortnight. The defendant, feeling it up to him to explain that his wife did not know all his business, said that he had originally pawned the watch and had only recently redeemed it.

The case was adjourned until to-day, when the pawn broker failed to recognise the prisoner or to find the entry relating to the alleged transaction in the book he had produced. The case was again remanded to allow the pawn tickets to be produced.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"When Knights Were Bold."

The Howitt-Phillips Company staged the ever-popular farcical comedy, "When Knights Were Bold," at the Theatre Royal last night, and must gratifyingly large audience, which included His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and the Misses May, thoroughly enjoyed the fare provided. It was a case of one long, uninterrupted laugh, in which everybody joined. The story is well-known—how the devil-may-care Sir Guy de Vere, who has far less regard for his noble ancestors than the fair lady members of the household, dreams that he is living among his forebears, and how he comports himself to the dismay of the latter. It is essentially a one-man play, and the leading role was in the capable hands of Mr. Charles Howitt, who carried the story through in a manner which could not possibly have been bettered. He was simply immense. The part of Lady Rowena was taken by Miss Gertrude Godard, who followed up her previous successes in a way which showed her to be an actress of marked capabilities. The other characters were also splendidly portrayed.

To-night the Company will produce the famous crackman drama, "Raffles."

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D. state:—
Parades.—Parades for Friday, 19th inst.:—4 p.m.—Musketry, Centre Section M.G. Co.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GERMAN VISIONS.

(THE "GLOBE.")

The following leading article is from the Globe of March 12:—

There is something which we can admire in the sublime confidence in the issue of the war expressed by the German Finance Minister when laying his Budget before the Reichstag. Perhaps there never was a nation with such an amazing power as the German of believing what it wishes to be true, and we have not the slightest expectation that the average German will ever be convinced that his Government planned this war or will believe that his country is beaten until the troops of the Allies are cooking their soup in the Unter den Linden. Be that as it may, we can very well allow the logic of facts to bring the truth home not only to the German but to the sceptical neutral, but it is worth while to deal with the latest manifestation of the German consciousness, because it is only in the distant future that it will be refuted by the event. The new theory is that England and Russia intend to divide Europe between them, and that this, and this alone, can account for their co-operation. That they may be actuated by some elementary conception of justice, and that for their own sakes as well as for that of the smaller nationalities they may not care to see Germany lord it over the Continent, is an idea too subtle for the German mind to grasp.

Now, when a German has got an idea into his head he develops it with all the annihilating logic of a child, and being totally destitute of any sense of humour, he is never, to use the language of the logician, led by the obvious absurdity of his conclusion to suspect the truth of his major premises. Having decided that England and Russia must have allied themselves in order to dominate Europe, he sees his own country as the champion of the smaller nationalities and the only bulwark of freedom against the encroachments of two terrible despots. In comparison with his syllogism the martyrdom of Belgium is simply non-existent, because if it were true his syllogism would be false, and that is not to be thought of. Germany is to save Europe, and all the conceptions of nationality, right, and culture which the name connotes, and it is very fortunate that the German arm is equal to the task. Now, the reader may very well suppose that we are indulging in vain badinage. We assure him that we are doing nothing of the kind. All that we have set forth is but a summary, drawn as fairly as is in our power, of a long semi-official message to the *Cologne Gazette*, which represents, if not the belief of the German authorities, at any rate what they wish and expect their own people to believe.

Standard Test, King's Park Range, as per Corps Order No. 3 of 12. 4.15. 5.15 p.m.—Signalling Section, Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range.

Service rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes, R.E. will attend. 5.15 p.m.—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 p.m. drill with rifles at Headquarters. Remainder nil. Detail.—On duty at Volunteer Headquarters until 7 a.m. on 17th inst. E.K.V.R. To furnish Guard at Volunteer Headquarters.—7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 17th inst. Civil Service Company. 7 p.m. 17th to 7 a.m. 18th inst. No. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 18th inst. Right Section M.G. Co. 7 p.m. 18th to 7 a.m. 19th inst. Centre Section M.G. Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 19th day of April, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Star Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No.	Location.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing Approximate Area in Acres.	Annual Rent in \$.
1	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
2	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
3	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
4	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
5	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
6	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
7	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
8	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
9	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100
10	Star Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 17th April, 1915, commencing at 3.00 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN to sign our firm per procuration.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1915.

LECTURE IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled "The Eastern Theatre of the War; some recollections of an ex-diplomatist," at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Friday, the 16th April, at 5.15 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor will take the Chair.

Tickets, price one dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen\$36.00
Ladies\$18.00
Children\$12.00

and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

NOTICE.

We have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Hongkong and China by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. and are prepared to quote for Pig Iron and other Iron and Steel Products.

SHAWAN TOMES & CO.

Don't forget after the Show upper and light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE

Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE

LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSSES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Thursday, 15th April: The Crackman Drama,

"RAFFLES"

Friday, 16th April: The Delightful Play,

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

Saturday, 17th April: The Screaming Farical Comedy,

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

Monday 19th April: The Screaming Farical Comedy,

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"

Preceded by The late Sir Henry Irving's great Masterpiece,

"WATERLOO" by Conan Doyle.

Tuesday, 20th April: The Thrilling Comedy,

"DIANA OF DOBSONS"

Wednesday, 21st April: The great Franco-British Drama,

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

Thursday, 22nd April: and last Performance,

The Brilliant and Sporting Comedy,

"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS"

Mr. Peter Perk's (Bookman) Charles Howitt.

Prices\$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp. Booking at Moutrie's.

OWING TO MANY REQUESTS,

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

will give a

SPECIAL MATINEE

of the great domestic drama,

"EAST LYNNE"

On SATURDAY 17th at 3.30 p.m. Doors Open at 2.45 p.m.

Prices as usual. All Children half price.

Plan now open at Moutrie's.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

MESSRS. PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COY.

"THE GROTESQUES"

THE LAUGHTER MAKERS—From the Savoy Theatre London.

OPENING NIGHT—FRIDAY APRIL 23rd

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!

Change of Programme Nightly!

FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd

THE VILLAGE CONCERT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th

A Special Programme of new numbers including

"TIPPERARY" & THE MAYOR'S MATINEE.

MONDAY, APRIL 26th

THE TELEPHONE BELLE & SOME

MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

Please note that on each change of Programme, the Entire

Musical Programme is also changed.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m.

Saturday 5 p.m. 2nd Series,

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

in 25 parts shortly expected.

1st Series, "THE SPECKLED BAND" & "SILVER BLAZE"

14th, 15th & 16th April,

The great dramatic film,

"FOR THE SAKE OF A MAN"

in 5 Parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

also

COMIC PICTURES, etc.

Saturday 17th April,

Monster Programme.

9.15 Every Evening.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

NOTICES.

WE WANT YOU TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH

OUR CLOTHES.

DISS BROS.

ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.

(Flower St.) Established 1900.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut—	lb.	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
"Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
"Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
"Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
"do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
"corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
"Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
"Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai	lb.	25
"Leg—Yeung Pui	lb.	25
"Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
"Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
"Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwai	lb.	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
"Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	20
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
"Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
"Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tasi	lb.	22
Suet, Reef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
"Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tasi Yuk	lb.	19
"Sausages—Ngau Tasi Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kai	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Ohe Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dice—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	16
Pisces—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	33
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat She Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	lb.	18
(Chetco)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
"America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
"Fresh	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shing Tim Ching	5
"Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Ohn	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam—Ohm Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	10
Walnuts—Hop To	lb 15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	10
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Oh	lb 8
Cheuk	lb 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
"Sprout—Ah Choi	10
"Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	6
"Red—Hung Ko	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	lb 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb 6
Cherry, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Ohn	10
"Red—Hong Fa Ohn	10
"Green—Ching Lap Ohn	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
"old—Lo Keung	9
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb 6
"Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Mask Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroos	lb 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Ohong	6
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb 8
Green Peas—Ching Tan	lb 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	3
"Japan—Yat Pan Shu Tsoi	3
"American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	3
"Focchow—Foc-chow Shu Tsoi	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	6
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
"English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Jui Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
"Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	8
"English—Yeung Kan Choi	1

海鮮

Turnips—Fung, (Long),—Lo Pak	4	菜
"English,—Yeung Lo Pak	4	菜
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	4	菜
"(American),—Kee-an Chit Kwa	4	菜
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsaoi	12	西洋菜
"Lily root,—Lin Ngau	6	菜
Yams,—Ta Shu	6	大薯
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	1	洋芥菜
Tau	1	海菜

The above prices are in accordance with the Government List of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
 - (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., \$4.50
per lb., .10
 - (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 4.00
per lb., .08
 - (c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 3.50
per lb., .0
2. Tinned Milk:—
 - (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .35
 - (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
 - (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), .25
 - (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, .35
 - (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, .33
 - (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .20
3. Sugar:—
 - (a.) Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, 1.15
 - (b.) Refined Crystallized, per lb., 14
 - (c.) Granulated, per lb., 14
 - (d.) Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., 13
 - (e.) No. 2, 12
4. Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.
5. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

6. Market Produce:—(See above)
7. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

Commercial.

The Rubber Position.
London, March 5.—The market for Plantation has been firmer, and considerable business has been done for spot and near at dealer rates. Standard No. 1 Crepe on the spot sold at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d., closing buyers at 2s. 4½d. (last year 2s. 3½d.). March delivery 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. and buyers, April 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. and buyers, April-June 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3½d., closing buyers 2s. 3½d. and July-Dec. 2s. 2½d. and buyers, July-Dec. 2s. 2½d. value. Dark brown have been in strong demand, and show an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb.; 2s. 2½d. is now the value of fairly clean blackish brown. Para remains quiet, but prices are steady, hard fine spot closing 2s. 5½d. (last year 2s. 5½d.). According to Dr. A. J. J. who made a tour recently through Ceylon and Malaya, little or no systematic attempt has been made to plant selected Para rubber seed in these countries (*Tropical Agriculturist*, 1914, 43, 10). In Java many plantations have been made already, from seed of specially good trees, and the author cites the results obtained with cichona in Java as an example of what may be done by attention to selection. A note by the editor of the *Tropical Agriculturist* states that a field has been planted at Pradeniya with seed from the well-known tree at Benaragoda, which has yielded 380 lbs. of rubber in four years. It is thought in some quarters, with not only the Continent but the United States having greatly diminished rubber supplies, it is probable the price of Plantation may advance, especially when the number of motors which are practically run to death by hard usage on all the battle fronts is considered. When peace is assured there must be a heavy replenishing of stocks on the Continent, while the rebuilding of all the devastated areas must also call for large supplies, especially for electrical fittings. Present prices are good enough. One of the latest accounts from "Eye Witness" at the front draws attention to the number of motor vehicles which are now being employed at the front, both on the Eastern and Western frontiers. He also spoke of the vast stock of motor tyres which was accumulating and necessary for the equipment of these vehicles. At home, the increase in the commercial car is becoming more noticeable.

The Year's Estimates in Siam.
The Budget Estimates for B.E. 2453 (1915-16) are published in this week's Gazette as follows:—
Revenue Tcs. 70,000,000
Expenditure 69,991,604
Surplus 8,398

The above expenditure is that chargeable to revenue. The following is the expenditure not chargeable to revenue:—
Treasury Reserve Tcs. 5,767,204
Loan Account 7,820,000
Loan Sinking Fund 744,120
14,491,414

The latest year for which actual figures are available is 1912-13, when the revenue of the State amounted to Tcs. 68,877,377, the largest on record. For the current year (1914-15) the Budget estimates Tcs. 68,000,000, and in view of the great caution with which these estimates are framed, the further increase of two millions now budgeted for is eloquent of the financial stability of the country even in exceptional circumstances. The expenditure not chargeable to revenue is to be compared with Tcs. 17,327,504, the budget estimate for the current year, and Tcs. 10,975,804 in 1912-13, the latest actual figures available. In the current year as much as Tcs. 15,997,174 is put down to Loan Account, but from the look of the figures it would seem that practically the only loan money that will be available in the coming year will be that for the Southern Line. The country is fortunate in having a Treasury reserve to fall back on, so that it is not compelled to abandon important public works that have been taken up in the belief that a loan for such purposes would readily be obtained.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Number of Shares.	Par Value.	Paid Up.	1914. Highest.	1914. Lowest.	1915. Highest.	1915. Lowest.	Last Dividend and Date.
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 a. 276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	£2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14.
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	260 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	905 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$910	\$905	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	224 b.	12,000	\$100	60	270 April	192 1/2 Jan.	224	224	Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	130 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	130	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	375 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	375	373	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	54 s.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5 1/4	5 1/4	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	35 s.	20,000	\$50	all	38 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	6	5	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 1/2 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22 1/2	22 1/2	Final of 40 cts. making 80 cts. for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	93 b.	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	93	93	Final of 3 1/2 m'king 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91/6 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	91/6	91/6	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	9 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	112 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	112	112	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	28 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. 34/-	s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	35/-	34/-	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	4 s.	200,000	£1	all	3/10 Jan.	1/90 Nov.	4 1/4	4 1/4	1/2 for 1909
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	66 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	66	66	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	57 b.	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	53 b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	53	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	85 b.	35,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	86	85	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands, Ltd.	194 s.	13,000	£100	£100	128 July	120 Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/4 for year ending 29.2.14.
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	118 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	63 b.	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	63	63	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	101 t.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2 b.	19,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	95 b.	10,000	\$100	all	95	95	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	135 b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	135	135	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	63 b.	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	63 1/2	63 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	12 1/2 b.	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	12 1/2	12 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	85 b.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	84	84	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	190 sa.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	90	86	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111 s.	60,000	\$75	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11 1/4	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	100 b.	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	73 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 b.	40,000	\$5	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	7	6 1/2	50 cts. for 1914.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	61 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	38 Nov.	40	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	41 b.	60,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	180	Interim \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190 b.	60,000	\$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2 July	7/- Feb.	5.10	5	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p. share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 b.	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	37 1/2	36	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	137 1/2 b.	250,000	£10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) \$10		25,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	\$1	None
Do (New) \$1		50,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	35 s.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	39 1/4 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/4	3 1/4	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17 1/2 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	17 1/2	17 1/2	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	87 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	46 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 15, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

EXCHANGE.

16th April.

Selling.	Demand India 136 1/4	T/T France 2.30	6 m/s. France 2.46
T/T 1/9 1/4	T/T Bombay 136 1/4	Demand Paris 2.30	Gold Leaf per tael \$56.90
Demand 1/9 13/16	Demand Bombay 136 1/4	On Haiphong 7 1/4 prem.	Sovereign \$10.80 nom.
30 d/s 1/8 1/2	T/T Calcutta 136 1/4	On Saigon 7	Bar Silver ready 23 1/2
60 d/s 1/9 15/16	Demand Calcutta 136 1/4	On Bangkok 85	forward 23 1/2
4 m/s 1/10	Demand Manila 89 1/4	Buying.	
T/T Shanghai 78	T/T San Francisco & N.Y. 43 1/4	4 m/s. L/O 1/10 1/2	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 43 1/4	4 m/s. D.P. 1/10 1/2	
T/T Singapore 77 7/8	T/T Java 110 1/2	6 m/s. L/O 1/10 1/2	
T/T Japan 89 1/4	T/T Manila Nom.	30 d/s. Sany & M. 1/10 1/2	
T/T India 136 1/2	Demand Germany 136 1/4	30 d/s. San Francisco & N.Y. 45 1/8	
		4 m/s. Marks Nom.	
		4 m/s. France 2.41	

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
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1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
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3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
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11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.0

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

Desperate Fighting in the Dark.

March 9.
Comparative quiet has prevailed on the British front during the past few days.

During the night of the 4-5 some fighting took place on our left east of Ypres. It will be remembered that on February 21 the Germans exploded a mine under one of our trenches and occupied about 40 yards of our line.

Since that date we had been engaged in our turn in counter-mining, and on the evening of the 4th our mine was exploded, killing practically every man in the trench. An assaulting party then stormed the position with the bayonet, while others followed armed with bombs; the communication trenches were blocked with sandbags, and barricades were also erected across the ends of the portion we had gained.

After a conflict with bombs, bayonets, and machine-guns had raged around these barricades for some hours in the darkness we evacuated the trench, having rendered it untenable for the enemy. The garrison had been about 25 men, who were probably all killed, except four, who were taken prisoners.

On the morning of Friday last the French concluded their operations in the neighbourhood of Notre Dame de Lorette, some distance beyond our right flank, whereby all the trenches lost by them on Wednesday were retaken and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy, including nearly two hundred prisoners and several machine guns.

On the British front there was considerable shelling about Neuve Eglise and Ploegsteert in our centre, but no action of any other kind took place.

On Saturday a vigorous and sustained bombardment of the German trenches on our left in the neighbourhood of St. Elou was carried on throughout the day. The effect was considerable. The shells could be seen bursting in the trenches and blowing away parapets and ories and groans were heard. One German soldier, unable to stand it longer, ran towards our lines holding up his hands and surrendered.

In our centre the heavy shelling was maintained. In this area many incendiary shells continue to fall. On our right there was also a severe cannonade both from our guns and those of the enemy.

Sunday passed quietly. The village and neighbourhood of Wytschaete were in the course of the day bombarded by one of our heavy howitzers with great effect. So dense were the columns of smoke and dust which rose hundreds of feet into the air that, although a strong breeze was blowing, they hung like a pall over the village for a quarter of an hour before dispersing.

Owing to the accuracy of our artillery fire the enemy has been showing great nervousness at certain points on our left centre during the last few nights. Rapid rifle fire has been opened by the Germans from time to time, which, however, has generally ceased after a few rounds from our guns. Searchlights and flares have

also been much used by them to light up the surrounding country and give warning of an attack.

Our patrols have taken every advantage of this situation to molest the enemy, and afford him no rest. They crawl up and throw hand-grenades among the German working parties, give them no respite from sniping, fire rifle-grenades into the trenches, and have in general contrived by these means to establish so great a superiority that while no German can show himself, our men can expose themselves with comparative impunity.

A good many statements have been made at different times about the condition of the enemy's moral. It is true that the evidence of individual prisoners has from time to time presented a picture of extreme depression prevailing in the enemy's ranks. There is probably a basis of truth in these statements, but as a picture of the general condition of the enemy's moral this description is misleading and, indeed, most dangerous.

The plain truth is that, although the enemy's effectiveness in the West are much reduced in comparison with those possessed by him some months ago, and although his morale is still holding an enormous extent of front here, whilst carrying out operations on a huge scale in the East, and, in spite of these gigantic efforts no signs of weakening are yet visible in the moral of the German troops taken as a whole. Nor, if we put ourselves in their place, can we fail to see that there is as yet no reason why an intensely brave, determined, and well-organised army like that of the Germans should feel discouraged.

The Kaiser can choose at will a Russian, a Belgian, or a French town in which to make a triumphant appearance in the presence of his troops. They are fighting in an enemy's country ruined and devastated by the passage of their armies. The falsehoods told them by their superiors, the tales of victories in the Press, have all produced an atmosphere of complete illusion. Their enemy appears to them to be exhausted and engaged in a last despairing effort to delay the inevitable decision.

It is difficult for English people to realise what a national war means to a Continental nation. Every man, woman, and child is doing his or her part. When the men go to fight the women and children carry on their work at home. Such is the spirit in which Germany is facing this struggle.

No doubt economic and other factors have had a great effect upon the civilian population in Germany, and there is a very marked difference between the expectations with which they entered upon the war and those they now cherish, but it is impossible to say that either they or the army have yet definitely lost confidence in ultimate success.

This confidence will only be overturned and the moral of the troops will only be shaken by the consciousness of crushing defeat in the field. But this end can only be attained by ever-increasing pressure of vast numbers of men and guns throughout the coming months.

POST OFFICE.

Until further notice on Letters, Boxes or Parcels for Belgium, Brazil, Cote, Montenegro or Malta can be accepted for insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tientsin.

Mails for Europe via Siberia are now being despatched from Shanghai, on Tuesdays at Noon, and Wednesdays & Saturdays at 9 p.m.

Tuesday's despatch connects with the Trans-Siberian weekly express at Harbin; the others connect with Post trains.

On and after the 12th inst., Parcels for the following places will not be accepted for transmission by Post unless accompanied by the Export Permit in accordance with Form No. 1 contained in the second schedule of the Declaration of ultimate Destination Ordinance of 1915:

Every place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain Portugal, the United Kingdom, or any British possession or protectorate.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Luchow, 16th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa, via Amoy & Takao—Per SUSHU MARU, 16th April 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per INVERIO, 16th inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACHI M., 16th inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per DRUPAR, 16th inst. 10 a.m.

Bangkok—Per BOULEFOS, 16th inst. 10 a.m.

Amoy, Kuching, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, and Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, U. Kingdom via Canada—Per TALTHYBUS, 16th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 16th inst. noon.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO MARU, 16th April, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17th April.

Haiphong—Per JADE, 17th inst. 9 a.m.

Holhow & Pakhoi—Per WENOWOW, 17th April, 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per KENJO, M., 17th inst. 9 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 17th inst., 2 p.m.

Straits, Burma, India via Calcutta—Per HAKATA M., 17th inst. 4 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per KANGHOW, 17th April, 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Wednesday, 21st inst.)

SUNDAY, 18th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Taiwan—Per DALJIN M., 18th inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAICHING, 18th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 19th April.

Tamor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Thursday Is. & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per EMPIRE, 19th April, 2 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per LAISANG, 19th April, 4 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per CHOYANG, 19th inst. 4 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per OHEONG-SHING, 19th April, 4 p.m.

Shanghai—Per KWONGSANG, 19th 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 20th April.

Haiphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 20th inst. 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per OHINHUA, 20th inst. 3 p.m.

Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 20th April, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21st April.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 21st inst. noon.

THURSDAY, 22nd April.

Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles & U. Kingdom via YABAKA M., 22nd inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, & North China—Per YINGHOW, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, F. Hadzimoto, 14th inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst. Rangoon—Chinsee.

Kjeld, Norw. s.s. 910, Halleson, 15th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. General—O.M.S.N. Co.

Empire, Br. s.s. 2,843, E. Pelcher, 15th inst.—Moji, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Chiyeun, Chinese s.s. 1,177, W. Rose, 15th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. Gen.—O.M.S.N. Co.

Hulohow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Shano, 15th inst.—Tientsin, Gen.—B. & S.

Hitchi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, S. Tomioka, 14th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,350, Hamada, 14th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

Kanohow, Br. s.s. 1,222, J. Gibbs, 15th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Itola, Br. s.s. 4,022, R. S. B. Batter, 15th inst.—Moji, 9th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 749, K. Murokami, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

DEPARTED.

April 14.

Chongyu for K. C. Wan Boyarin for Haiphong via Hoibow Suan for Hoibow via Manila via for Cebu

Chongyong for Canton Colombo Maru for Yokohama via Kobe

Suisang for Calcutta via Singapore

Tungshing for Swatow

Changsha for Melbourne via Manila

Misumi Maru for Hongkong

Heiching for Saigon

Loksang for Haiphong

Fooksang for Yokohama via Moji

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

April 14.

Yei Maru No. 2 for Canton

Taihei Maru for Dairen

Hong See for Singapore via Amoy

April 15.

Yokohama Maru for Seattle via Shanghai

Hanoi for Haiphong via Hoibow

Heiching for Saigon

Kwongkee for Shanghai

Choyang for Canton

Kailong for Haiphong via Pakhoi

Kanohow for Canton

Liangchow for Shanghai

Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Empire from Moji—Mr Booth, Mr & Mrs and Miss Cummins, Mr & Mrs Ross, (4 Martins).

Per s.s. Hulohow from Tientsin—Capt & Mrs Powell, and Master Walker.

Per s.s. Kanohow from Shanghai—Mr Goss, Mr Moussey, Mr Tso, and Rev R Vedder, Miss E. Hooley.

Per s.s. Daijin Maru from Swatow—Mr B Henry, C. Thompson, Rev W. S. S.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. Nagoya, from London March 20—Mr D. M. Hunter, Mr & Mrs A. R. Taylor and 2 children, Mr & Mrs E. P. and child, Mr S. L. and Mr B. Phillips, Mr M. Murphy, Mr Rayner, Mr N. Kennedy, Mr M. Costello, Mrs J. P. Cooke & party, Mr E. J. Pest & Mr N. P. Johnson.

Per P. & O. s.s. Molten, from London March 20—Mr J. O. O'Connell, Mr A. E. Martin, Mr and Mrs F. C. Kell, Miss Orr, & Mr J. Hooper.

Per P. & O. s.s. Egypt, from London April 17—Mr A. H. Compton and Mr J. Poulson.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Fushimi Maru, from London March 13—Miss Duci, Miss Pettitt, Mr and Mrs A. Haron and two children, Mrs. Tucker, Mr Hall, Mr J. M. Head, Mr G. Hall, Mr & Mrs Souza, de Macado, Mrs Joseph and Mr Connelly.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Hiranu Maru, from London March 27—Dr. W. Burke.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Katori Maru, from London April 10—Mr W. A. Sloan and Mr J. Sloan.

FRIDAY, 23rd April.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 22nd April, at 5 p.m. Per MALTA, 23rd April, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 23rd inst. noon.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. Tacoma, & United Kingdom via Canada, (Europe via Siberia)—Per TACOMA MARU, 23rd April, 1 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Tuesday 27th inst.)

SATURDAY, 24th April.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 24th April, 2 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers & Co.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.30—The depression has passed into the Pacific and the anticyclone has advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Tokyo. Pressure has increased quickly over Japan and given way in varying degree over the remainder of the area.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 15th April, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction Force.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a	29.93	33	15	ese	4 c
Nemuro	6a	29.81			w	4 c
Hakodate		30.05			sw	3 c
Tokio		30.18			sw	1 c
Kobe		30.17			sw	1 c
Nagasaki		30.07			sw	1 c
Kagima		30.08			one	4 c
Oshima		29.97			sw	2 c
Naha		30.01			s	1 c
Ishijima		29.99			c	3 c
Bonin Is.		30.12			w	1 c
Choshi		30.05	47	55	w	3 bc
W'atsook		29.93	33	15	ese	4 c
Nemuro		29.81			w	4 c
Hakodate		30.05			sw	3 c
Tokio		30.18			sw	1 c
Kobe		30.17			sw	1 c
Nagasaki		30.07			sw	1 c
Kagima		30.08			one	4 c
Oshima		29.97			sw	2 c
Naha		30.01			s	1 c
Ishijima		29.99			c	3 c
Bonin Is.		30.12			w	1 c
Choshi		30.05	47	55	w	3 bc
W'atsook		29.93	33	15	ese	4 c
Nemuro		29.81			w	4 c
Hakodate		30.05			sw	3 c
Tokio		30.18			sw	1 c
Kobe		30.17			sw	1 c
Nagasaki		30.07			sw	1 c
Kagima		30.08			one	4 c
Oshima		29.97			sw	2 c
Naha		30.01			s	1 c
Ishijima		29.99			c	3 c
Bonin Is.		30.12			w	1 c
Choshi		30.05	47	55	w	3 bc

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 15.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drinking rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q quality, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.93	29.90
Temperature	81	74	78
Humidity	74	74	84
Wind Direction	S	E	E
" Force	5	2	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain			
Highest open air Temperature on the 14th	85	73	73
Lowest			

H.K. Observatory, 15th April.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

12th Apr. to 18th Apr. 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 12	10.15	4.15
Tue. 13	10.25	4.25
Wed. 14	10.35	4.35
Thur. 15	10.45	4.45
Fri. 16	10.55	4.55
Sat. 17	11.05	5.05
Sun. 18	11.15	5.15

in morning a afternoon.

MAILSTREAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI	Sardinia Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 22nd Apr.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Malta Capt. E. J. Smith R.N.R.	noon 23rd Apr.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nore Capt. D. Asbury	10 a.m. 28th Apr.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Nagoya Capt. W. N. Sweny R.N.R.	about 3rd May	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.</